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Japan

MITI Calls For U.S. Talks on U.S. Antidumping Decision

OW2105112093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo. May 21 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] will call on the United States to hold talks with Japan as early as June on a preliminary U.S. decision to slap antidumping duties on steel imports, ministry officials said Friday [21 May]. The call is in line with antidumping rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the officials said.

If the bilateral talks end in failure, the ministry will seek informal arbitration from GATT. If the GATT arbitration fails to produce any agreement that satisfies the ministry, it will file an official complaint with a GATT dispute settlement panel, they said.

It would be the first time for the ministry to take such action against the U.S.

The European Community and Brazil have already called the U.S. for bilateral negotiations on the issue. Japan had been hesitant to follow suit, but decided to do so in response to pressure from domestic steelmakers.

The U.S. International Trade Commission will make a final decision on the antidumping duties by July 29.

Tokyo To Step Up Efforts To Promote Imports

OW2005145793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—The government will take budgetary steps to stimulate domestic demand and boost efforts to promote imports in hopes of slashing the snowballing global trade surplus, sources said Thursday [20 May]. The government sources said the decision followed a U.S. Commerce Department announcement overnight that Washington's trade deficit with Japan totaled 5.26 billion dollars in March, the highest in about five and a half years.

Measures being considered include a further easing of various domestic regulations and standards which hamper import promotion and placing pressure on importers to pass on foreign exchange gains to consumers, the sources said.

The government also will ask ministries and agencies to incorporate measures to stimulate domestic demand in budgetary requests for fiscal 1994, which begins next April 1, they said.

Washington reportedly wants Japan to set quantitative goals for imports of foreign products to trim its bloated trade surplus.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported Thursday the U.S. plans to unveil a new strategy in trade talks with Japan, with the goals of increasing Japanese purchases of foreign goods and services as well as denting Japan's large trade surplus.

In preparation for the bilateral trade talks that start next Thursday in Tokyo, an interagency working group has prepared a report for President Bill Clinton on Japan trade policy, which suggests possible quantitative goals the U.S. could use to measure whether Japan is living up to any new trade agreements, the newspaper said.

Hayashi Terms Trade Deficit United States' 'Problem'

OW2105011593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi hit back at U.S. criticism of Japan's mounting trade surplus Friday [21 May], saying that such imbalances are largely the problem of deficit nations.

Hayashi, speaking at a regular press conference after a cabinet meeting, said the balance of payments issue must first be contemplated by the nation with a deficit. He said his statement is the traditional point of view and a position taken by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"If the United States doesn't think about the problem by itself, who is going to think about it?," the usually less-outspoken Hayashi said.

When asked if Japan is willing to set any specific goals to restrain its surplus, Hayashi clearly denied that the government has any such intention.

"At least at present," Hayashi said, Japan is not considering setting any concrete goals such as promising to curb the surplus to a certain ratio of the country's total economic output.

He also added that establishing any new specific rules on a sector-by-sector basis would be against free-trade principles. But the finance minister acknowledged an "overly excessive" surplus is not preferable and said his ministry "is currently scrutinizing various things" to help balance out the problem.

Hayashi's remarks came in the wake of renewed criticism of Japan's trade surplus from senior U.S. Government officials calling for Japan to further liberalize its domestic market for imports.

Some U.S. officials reportedly urged Japan to continue taking a demand-stimulation approach under the fiscal 1994 budget which is to be formed late this year. Fiscal 1994 begins next April.

Reports from Washington said the U.S. is planning to ask Japan to propose that leading industrialized nations set a specific ceiling on their external imbalances when they meet in July in Tokyo for the Group of Seven (G-7) summit, which Japan will be chairing.

Spurring domestic demand is the top priority in the fiscal 1993 budget since the nation's economy remains weak, leading to an expanded trade surplus as the appetite for imported goods decreases.

Japan also introduced a pump-priming package totaling 13.2 trillion yen in April, following a similar 10.7 trillion yen program announced last August. "One should not criticize others before first making efforts themselves," said Hayashi noting that Japan is taking step-by-step measures to prop up its economy.

Tokyo 'Strongly' Rejects U.S. Measure on Trade Deficit

OW2105091893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 21 May 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—The government strongly rejected Friday [21 May] a reported U.S. move to get Japan to reduce its trade surplus by as much as half within three years, and called on U.S. businesses to try harder to sell to Japan.

"America must also make an effort" to resolve the persistent trade imbalance, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said. He noted that Japan has already taken steps to expand domestic demand.

"America should sufficiently understand Japan's needs and make products correspondingly," Kono told a news conference.

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said, "At least at present, Japan is not considering setting any concrete goals such as promising to curb the surplus to a certain ratio of the country's total economic output."

Some major U.S. newspapers reported overnight that a White House task force wants Japan to present concrete targets on current account surplus and other macroeconomic indicators in addition to trade targets on goods and services. One proposal would translate into a 50-percent cut in Japan's worldwide trade surplus over the next three years, THE WASHINGTON POST said. [passage omitted]

Commenting separately on the reports, International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori said targets "cannot be accepted" because they could lead to criticism from the European community that Japan is "placing more weight on the U.S."

Considering recent remarks by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown tolerating the yen's advance to reduce Japan's trade surplus, Mori said the currency's rise is more likely to have a negative effect since it would undermine Japan's economic recovery.

Officials Express Opinions

OW2105041693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—The Japanese Government on Friday [21 May] strongly rejected a reported U.S. move to urge Japan to set up specific targets on reducing its trade surplus. Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said, "At least at present, Japan is not considering setting any concrete goals such as promising to curb the surplus to a certain ratio of the country's total economic output."

Some major U.S. newspapers reported overnight that a White House task force wants Japan to present concrete targets on current-account surplus and other macroeconomic indicators in addition to trade targets on goods and services.

"Establishing any new specific rules on a sector-by-sector basis would be against free trade principles," Hayashi told reporters after a morning cabinet meeting.

The finance minister was unusually outspoken as he criticized the U.S. move saying, "If the United States doesn't think about the (federal and trade deficit) problem by itself, who is going to think about it?" Explaining Japan's recent efforts such as a pump-priming package totaling 13.2 trillion yen launched in April, Hayashi said, "One should not criticize another before first making efforts themselves."

Japan's chief economic planner also expressed strong objection after the cabinet meeting to the reported U.S. bid to set targets. Such numerical targets should be "avoided, because they may lead to managed trade," said Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency. Funada said, however, he had not officially heard of such a new U.S. demand.

Also commenting separately on the reports, International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori said the reported targets "cannot be accepted" because they could lead to criticism from the European Community that Japan is "placing more weight on the United States."

Considering recent remarks by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown tolerating the yen's advance to reduce Japan's trade surplus, Mori said the yen rise is more likely to have a negative effect since it would undermine Japan's economic recovery.

Funada Views Reported U.S. Call

OW2105014393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan's chief economic planner expressed strong objection Friday [21 May] to a reported U.S. plan to seek specific targets from Japan to reduce its current-account surplus and for other macroeconomic indicators.

Such numerical targets should be "avoided, because they may lead to managed trade," Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency told reporters after a morning cabinet meeting. He said, however, that he had not officially heard of such a demand.

Ozaki Rejects Idea of Ceiling

OW2105100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki said Friday [21 May] it is "difficult as well as inappropriate" to set a specific ceiling for Japan's ballooning surplus since trade is fundamentally a private-sector activity.

Reports from Washington said the United States may request Japan to cut its current account surplus to a certain level against the economic output. But Ozaki said he has only obtained such information through news reports and nothing from the U.S. Government.

On a suggestion by a senior U.S official that Japan continue spurring the economy through fiscal stimulation measures in fiscal 1994, Ozaki said he cannot say for now if they will be necessary then, adding it is a domestic issue.

Speaking at a regular press conference, Ozaki said there is a need to hold a conference with the U.S. Treasury Department on financial problems, including possible liberalization in both countries. He said the United States has yet to respond to Japanese requests for such a conference, which preferably should be held before the July 7-9 Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economies.

Similar negotiations with the U.S. Trade Representative regarding insurance business may also take place before the summit, Ozaki said.

Study Ties Trade Surplus Cut to Foreign Competitiveness

OW2105001993 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan's massive trade surplus will begin to shrink in the medium to long term only if certain conditions are met both at home and abroad, a government paper said Friday [21 May]. An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said cutting the surplus in five to 10 years depends on the United States and other nations boosting their trade competitiveness.

The 1993 annual report on international trade, endorsed by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet Friday, also said the surplus is not caused by Japan's perceived closed market or invisible trade barriers. A reduction in the U.S. fiscal deficit coupled with an anticipated decline in the Japanese savings rate due to its aging population could also reduce the surplus, the paper said.

Japan is likely to increase imports when its economy recovers, the paper said, noting its industrial structure can accept more incoming products.

The paper denied the existence of invisible nontariff barriers, often blamed for bilateral imbalances in certain sectors. It said the U.S. has a trade surplus with Japan in highly competitive industries. The U.S. had an 11 billion yen trade surplus with Japan in 1991 in the 10 most competitive items, including aircraft, foodstuffs and lumber, the MITI official said.

The official said Japan's market is the most open in the world for machinery, noting no items are limited and its average customs rate is a very low 2.7 percent, compared with 4.3 percent in the U.S.

Japan's overall trade surplus since 1990 is chiefly linked to short-term factors like the dollar's decline against the yen and a drop in oil prices. The surplus almost doubled to 106.6 billion dollars in 1992 from 52.1 billion dollars in 1990, though the quantity of imports and exports remained almost unchanged during the period.

According to the paper, Japan's imports diminished by 9.4 billion dollars while exports grew by 16.9 billion dollars because of the yen's surge and lower oil prices. The dollar dropped to 126.62 yen from 144.88 yen during the period, while oil prices declined to 19.36 dollars per barrel from 22.29 dollars.

The paper said the rest of the surplus was caused by the burst of Japan's "bubble economy" of skyrocketing stock and land prices, and diminishing domestic demand.

The official said Japan should try to stimulate domestic demand further to trim the trade surplus, noting the 13.2 trillion yen economic pump-priming measures announced in April should be effective.

The misunderstanding that the trade imbalance stems from Japan's "closed market" should be corrected, the report said, expressing concern some major trading nations' policies may become more inward-looking and protectionist. To help ensure free and nondiscriminatory trade, Japan should take the initiative in the Uruguay Round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other international trade talks, it said. Meanwhile, the paper stressed the importance of Japan enhancing the transparency of its domestic business practices and further liberalizing its markets.

Mieno Disputes Call for Quick Cut in Surplus

OW2105073693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno Friday [21 May] said it is not right to simply claim that the country's mounting current account surplus is upsetting the world economy.

In a speech made in Tokyo at a private forum, the central bank chief questioned the adequacy of taking macroeconomic measures to trim Japan's surplus in a short period of time, considering the negative monetary and fiscal aspects that may result. Further, he pointed out that there is not always a direct link between the surplus of one country and the labor or economic growth problems of another. He said there is a need to focus on the differences in the balance between savings and investments between such nations.

Arguing that Japan's largest trading partners are the Asian economies, Mieno said Japan's export of capital goods to the region is essential for Asia to further boost its productivity and hence, eventually contribute to spurring the global economy.

There has been renewed pressures from the U.S. to curb Japan's growing external imbalance ahead of the July 7-9 Tokyo summit meeting by the Group of Seven (G-7) major economies. Reports say Washington is seeking to have Japan accept a specific ceiling on the amount of its surplus.

Japan's current account surplus in fiscal 1992, ended March 31, jumped 39.7 percent from the preceding year to a record 126.08 billion dollars, while the trade surplus reached 136.05 billion dollars—rising 19.7 percent.

Mieno attributed the ballooning surplus to a stronger yen against the dollar. He said that leads to boosting dollar-denominated exports and a "cyclical factor" stemming from the time lag of economic recovery between Japan and its trading partners.

But Mieno on Friday was not merely defending Japan's increasing surplus but stressing the need to liberalize the nation's market for imports.

Even if a certain amount of surplus remains after the cyclical element dissolves, Mieno said, there would be no trade friction if there is an international understanding that Japan's market is open.

He cited the former West Germany's example, when its surplus exceeded 4 percent of its gross national product, saying the country was not as fiercely criticized as Japan currently is, which was partly due to the openness of its market.

"Our country's economic development owes much to free trade and we must bear appropriate responsibility as to what was achieved," Mieno said, calling for an effort to reform Japan's market systems.

Turning to business conditions in Japan, Mieno said the economy is "groping for bottom" and the environment for the recovery is being constructed. He expected to see some recovery in the latter half of the current fiscal year as private sector demand is expected to pick up.

He said improvements of "stock adjustments," corporate restructuring, the government's fiscal stimulation programs, and historically low interest-rate levels are contributing for a brighter economic outlook. But he also said there are uncertain elements that remain, such as weaker labor demand stemming from rationalizations, delay of capital inventory adjustments, a cautious attitude by financial institutions to give out loans in light of their need to liquidate bad assets, and the appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

The governor warned that the steep advance of the yen would trigger the delay of Japan's economic recovery, which will also influence global economic conditions. If Japan's imports remain dull because of the delay, that means its surplus will not decline, Mieno added.

Noting the importance of stability in the currency exchange market, Mieno said Japan will work in alliance with other G-7 countries to solve currency exchange problems in accordance with their April agreement in Washington.

Reportage on Cambodian Situation Continues

SDF To 'Guard' Election Monitors

OW2005145393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1439 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japanese troops stationed in Cambodia will patrol balloting areas in Takeo Province for the safety of Japanese election monitors in the southern province, the head of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) said Thursday [20 May].

Gen. Tetsuya Nishimoto, the GSDF chief of staff, said several teams among the 600-strong GSDF engineering force will patrol about 100 voting sites in Takeo Province, where 41 Japanese and volunteers from other countries are serving as election monitors for Cambodia's first election. The poll starts Sunday and ends Friday.

The teams, traveling in several vehicles, will visit the locations at least once a day, Nishimoto said. The new duties could infringe on Japan's peacekeeping operations law which limits Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities to the noncombat and logistics field only, political sources said.

Separate legislation is required to enable the Self-Defense Forces peacekeepers to join U.N. peacekeeping forces.

The peacekeeping law was enacted last year to allow the SDF to join U.N. peacekeeping missions overseas for the first time in the post-war era.

Nishimoto said the teams will stay with the monitors only during the period of the patrol and thus the missions do not fall into the category of in-depth guarding.

Yohei Kono, Japan's chief government spokesman, was not aware of Nishimoto's remarks but said he wants the peacekeepers to act within the framework of the law. On

Monday, Kono said SDF personnel may use their weapons not only to protect themselves but also others if they come under attack.

Meanwhile, Akira Hiyoshi, vice minister of defense, told reporters that the GSDF contingent will not transport election monitors unless the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) asks them to.

Shunji Yanai, secretary general of the international peacekeeping headquarters of the prime minister's office, briefed Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on his visit to Cambodia for talks with UNTAC.

After the briefing, the government confirmed the GSDF unit will guard Japanese election monitors in Takeo and that Japan will abandon plans to relocate Japanese police officers to safer areas. UNTAC was opposed to the idea, officials said.

Japan deployed 75 policemen and 600 SDF engineers in the war-torn country last fall. Two Japanese, one a U.N. volunteer and the other a police officer, were killed in attacks in Cambodia earlier this year.

Japan also expects peacekeepers of other countries to secure the safety of Japanese personnel in Cambodia, the officials said.

The Khmer Rouge, one of four factions which signed the 1991 peace accord, has threatened to disrupt the elections. It says the polls are intended only to strengthen the Phnom Penh government, which was installed by Vietnam.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and toppled the Khmer Rouge government.

SDF Asked To Transport Monitors

OW2105022893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has ordered Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) peacekeeping personnel to help transport Japanese election monitors, food and other supplies to polling places in the southern Cambodian province of Takeo, a government spokesman said Friday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said the order was issued Thursday evening. Cambodia's U.N. supervised national elections are scheduled to begin Sunday and conclude on May 28. Japan's 41 election monitors have been assigned to voting sites in Takeo Province, the base for Japan's 600-member SDF engineering corps.

The UNTAC order follows an announcement Thursday by Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force Chief of Staff Gen. Tetsuya Nishimoto that SDF peacekeepers will patrol 100 voting sites in Takeo Province.

SDF Patrols Said 'Routine Duty'

OW2105053293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that guarding Japanese civilian election monitors in Cambodia is a routine duty of Japan's military and does not create civilian control problems. "Security is a primary concern of our engineering troops when they build bridges and repair roads, and intelligence gathering for that purpose is their stint and normal duty," Miyazawa told the House of Representatives Budget Committee. He made the comment in response to a question from Yoshinao Kushihara of Japan's No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party.

A senior defense official said Thursday that Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops stationed in Cambodia will form intelligence-gathering teams and move around Takeo Province to ensure the safety of Japanese civilians monitoring Cambodia's six-day general election beginning Sunday. Gen. Tetsuya Nishimoto, chief of staff of the Ground Self-Defense Force, said several teams among the 600 army engineers will engage in the information gathering activities around 100 voting sites in Takeo Province, where 41 Japanese and volunteers from other countries are serving as election monitors. He said the duty should not be described as a patrol. Japan's peacekeeping law bars SDF officers from offering protection as such.

On the possibility of the duty contravening civilian control, Miyazawa said, "I gave the instructions (to SDF personnel) to do their best (for the safety of Japanese civilians) within the bounds of the Constitution and laws and ordinances."

Shigeru Hatakeyama, director general of the Defense Agency's Defense Policy Bureau, also told the Diet the SDF activities in Cambodia are part of the government's efforts to secure the safety of Japanese personnel sent to take part in the U.N. peacekeeping mission there. "It is necessary to investigate the geographical features and security situation around the area in implementing the operations," Hatakeyama said, adding that SDF personnel could visit polling stations and exchange information when they collect intelligence. He also said the government is considering all possible measures to secure the safety of Japanese peacekeepers deployed in Cambodia under any circumstances.

Defense Agency Chief Toshio Nakayama, speaking in the same session, maintained the duty does not infringe on Japan's peacekeeping law which limits its participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities only to noncombat and logistics work. Separate legislation would be required to enable SDF personnel to join U.N. peace enforcement operations.

Touching on the post-election situation in Cambodia, Miyazawa said Japanese peacekeepers would stay in the country if the United Nations decides to continue its mission beyond the September deadline.

Shimazaki Holds News Conference

OW2105081693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan cannot on its own iniative immediately withdraw Japanese personnel taking part in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, a senior official of the largest opposition party said Friday.

Yuzuru Shimazaki, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], who returned to Tokyo earlier in the day from Cambodia, made the remarks at a news conference.

Shimazaki visited Cambodia to assess Japanese peacekeepers' activities and the political and security situations in Cambodia in the wake of the May 4 killing of a Japanese policeman there.

Haruyuki Takata, 33, was killed in an ambush by an unidentified armed group in northwestern Cambodia. Four other Japanese policemen and five Dutch marines were injured in the attack.

Takata was the second Japanese on the UN mission to be killed in Cambodia. On April 8, Atsuhito Nakata, a UN volunteer election worker, was shot dead in another attack.

After the deaths of the two Japanese, calls mounted in Japan for the withdrawal of Japanese personnel from Cambodia.

Japan currently has some 600 troops of the Self-Defense Forces, about 70 civilian policemen, and 41 election monitors in Cambodia on the UN mission to help rebuild the war-torn country.

The law on Japan's cooperation in the UN peacekeeping operations, enacted in June last year, stipulates five conditions, including the observance of a peace accord, as a basis for Japan's participation in such international activities.

Scientist: Soviets May Have Tested Cobalt Bombs

OW2005152893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Contaminated soil from areas near the largest nuclear test site in the former Soviet Union suggests that radioactive cobalt bombs were being tested, a researcher at Nihon University said Thursday.

Kunikazu Noguchi, who works at the university's radio isotope research center, said his investigations show unusually high densities of cobalt 60 from the site in the eastern part of Kazakhstan. He will announce further details at an academic conference on health and physics in Fukuoka on Friday.

Cobalt 60 has a half-life of only five years, but Noguchi said the high densities found in the samples raise the possibility that the Soviet Union was using the test site at Semipalatinsk to test cobalt bombs designed to spread radioactive contamination.

The soil samples, taken from around an artificial lake near the test site, were supplied by the Japan Eurasia Society whose members visited the region last September to survey nuclear contamination.

Noguchi used a gamma ray spectrometer to show that radionuclide cobalt 60 was present in densities of up to 72,500 becquerels per kilogram of soil.

Cobalt 60 is a heavy radioactive isotope of cobalt of the mass number 60 commonly produced in nuclear reactors and used in radiotherapy. A becquerel is a standard international measurement used to specify the activity of radioactive particles.

Noguchi said that 30 years after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, cobalt 60 radioactivity densities at the epicenter of the blast measured four becquerels per kilogram.

Measurements at Semipalatinsk were 18,000 times this density.

The researcher also compared the current level of radioactivity or europium whose radionuclide has a different half-life to calculate that the tests could have been conducted about 30 years ago. Europium is a metallic element found in the rare-earth group.

Noguchi said his findings at first suggested two possible results. One was that the Soviet Union tested cobalt bombs, which are designed not only to cause damage but also to cause radioactive contamination. The other was that at the same time as carrying out its nuclear tests, the cobalt and europium in the soil absorbed a large number of neutrons to become radioactive.

But Noguchi said that judging by the extremely high levels of radioactivity in the soil, it is likely the tests involved cobalt bombs.

Trade Mission From Taiwan Reports Positive Results

OW2005090493 Taipei CNA in English 0736 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 (CNA)—The trade promotion drive launched by a large trade and investment delegation from Taipei began to pay off handsomely.

Statistics released by the group show that orders placed with Taiwan manufacturers on May 17-18 totaled US$84.04 million, of which computers, consumer electronics, and electronic parts formed the bulk. Altogether

1,059 representatives of 476 Japanese companies met with the delegation members during the two-day consultations.

Li Shang-chia, secretary-general of the trade mission, said that he was content with the results, which included 1,438 deals in procurement, nine in joint venture, and 34 in technology license.

The largest-ever trade delegation from Taiwan, formed by 515 delegates from 144 enterprises, came here May 16 for a five-day visit. The group, which will proceed to Osaka Thursday [20 May] to continue its trade promotion activities, will return to Taipei May 21.

Ministry 'Intends To Improve' Taiwan Relations

OW2105055093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori said Friday he intends to improve relations with Taiwan on a step-by-step basis but denied reports he plans to visit there. At a news conference after a regular cabinet meeting, Mori said, "I didn't say I will visit Taipei."

The CHINA TIMES [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO], a Chinese-language newspaper in Taipei, reported Wednesday that Mori has set July 16 to 18 for a visit to Taiwan.

Referring to a two-day visit to Taipei starting Thursday by Sozaburo Okamatsu, director general of his ministry's International Trade Policy Bureau, Mori said, "We will continue increasing chances to exchange views (with Taiwan) through meetings such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum."

But indicating understanding about Taiwan's calls for him to visit, Mori said, "We cannot avoid visits by cabinet-level officials to Taiwan, given its economic presence." "I frankly told Ku Chen-fu (chairman of the Taipei-based Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce) it's not strange that Japan's trade minister goes there because U.S. and German ministers visited Taiwan," he said.

Ten-Month Terms Urged for Chinese Illegal Aliens

OW2005152793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Kagoshima, May 20 KYODO—Prosecutors Thursday demanded 10-month prison sentences for 14 Chinese who were part of 127 people accused of illegally entering Japan last month. In asking for the prison terms at the one-day trial at the Kagoshima District Court, a prosecutor said there was enough reason to believe the defendants would make other attempts to illegally enter Japan as their motives were for "selfish" economic reasons.

The 14 Chinese were the first of 127 people being tried on charges of violating the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law. They admitted to the charges in the morning at the opening of the trial.

The court is expected to give sentences on the Chinese on May 28.

The defendants were among a group of 145 people, mostly Chinese from Fujian Province, who were seized April 3 aboard a Japanese fishing vessel in the waters off Kagoshima Prefecture in southern Japan. Five Japanese have also been indicted in the case.

Of the 145, 127 were indicted for illegally entering Japan, 17 juveniles were referred to a family court, and one person, who was holding a passport, was sent home. Due to the high number of the people accused—123 Chinese and four Vietnamese—the defendants were divided into 18 groups.

According to a court document, the Chinese and Vietnamese left China's Zhejiang Province on March 30 aboard a Chinese fishing boat and on April 1 transferred to the Japanese vessel, the No. 38 Nagato Maru, some 400 kilometers west of Bonotsu, Kagoshima Prefecture.

EPA Promises Economic Assistance to Romania

AU2005183093 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1515 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, ROMPRES, 20/5/1993—The head of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency (EPA), Mr. Hajime Funada, has expressed the desire to continue to support the Romanian Government from an economic point of view, through Japanese experts who will grant constancy in fields like macro-economic policies, defining the role of the state in a market economy and development of the private sector—reads a note sent to ROMPRES by the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the dialogue in Tokyo with Romanian minister of state Misu Negritoiu, chairman of the Committee for Economic Coordination, Strategy and Reform, Mr. Funada appreciated the efforts of the Romanian Government to promote the mechanisms of the market economy. In that context he promised assistance for the setting up of the national forecasts commission in Romania.

Ministry Announces Recognition of Eritrea

OW2105012793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan has decided to extend diplomatic recognition to the new African state of Eritrea, which has gained independence from Ethiopia, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Ministry officials said Japan is likely to follow through by establishing diplomatic relations later and intends to contribute eventually to reconstruction of the new country's economy.

Eritreans voted almost unanimously for independence in last month's three-day, UN-monitored referendum, the fruit of a brutal 30-year war to secede from Ethiopia.

The officials said Japan would dispatch its ambassador from Ethiopia to the Eritrean capital of Asmara to attend a ceremony on May 24, in which a formal declaration would be issued. The date marks the second anniversary of the victorious 1991 March into Asmara by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) under guerrilla leader Isayas Afewerki, who now heads the provisional government.

While the rugged and arid former Italian colony has enjoyed de facto independence for the last two years, the EPLF agreed to put off a formal declaration until a UN-monitored poll settled the issue in the eyes of the world community. Japan sent two diplomats from its embassy in Ethiopia to observe the poll, which was determined to be free and fair.

The EPLF has said the war-devastated country of 3.5 million people, 75 percent of whom depend on foreign food aid, will initially need a 2 billion dollar infusion of emergency aid.

Miyazawa Vows Determination on Political Reform

OW2005213693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Deputy Prime Minister Masaharu Gotoda on Thursday agreed on efforts to win Diet approval of a set of political reform bills before the end of the current session, officials said.

The two leaders shared the view that passage of the bills within the current session, which ends June 20, is essential in order to honor a pledge by the government and its ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to achieve sweeping political reforms, the officials said.

Miyazawa and Gotoda, who is also the justice minister, said the government would "cheat the Japanese people" if it does not push the reform bills through the Diet, the officials said.

Miyazawa hopes the bills will help restore the public's faith in politics, which has been rocked by a series of political scandals involving the ruling party. Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru were both linked to a money-and-mob scandal. Kanemaru was later arrested and indicted on tax evasion charges.

The LDP has proposed a set of four political reform bills to impose tighter controls on political funding and replace the current multi-seat constituencies in general elections for the House of Representatives with a single-seat system.

The two largest opposition parties, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Komeito, jointly proposed an alternate system that supports proportional representation.

Meanwhile, two cabinet ministers who threatened to resign unless political reform is enforced said Thursday they do not intend to step down from their cabinet positions at present.

Mamoru Nakajima, director general of the science and technology agency, and Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, met separately with Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono telling him they would not immediately resign, officials said.

Nakajima and Funada are known to be loyal to former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, a staunch advocate of political reform. Ozawa is regarded as the de facto leader of the LDP's fifth largest faction, nominally headed by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata.

The Hata faction, made up of 43 of the 380 LDP Diet members, has spelled out its stance to adamantly go ahead with political reform.

Ozawa Threatens To Withdraw Support From Miyazawa

OW2105132993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) secretary general, threatened Friday to withdraw his support for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa unless the premier quickly hammers out a compromise with opposition parties on proposed political and electoral reforms.

If Miyezawa "fails to secure a concrete plan by the end of next week, his repeated expression of determination (to implement the reforms) would amount to telling a lie," he told reporters. The failure "would constitute a serious betrayal of the public," said Ozawa, de facto leader of the LDP's fifth-largest faction, known as the Hata faction, that groups 43 legislators in both chambers of the Diet.

The faction was co-founded by Ozawa and former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata last year after the breakup of the largest LDP faction, the Takeshita faction which was named after former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Public outrage over Takeshita's alleged role in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mobster scandal led to the splintering of the once powerful faction.

Unless Miyazawa strikes a compromise with opposition parties on political and electoral reform proposals, it "might make it impossible (for the faction) to support and cooperate" with Miyazawa, Ozawa said. He stopped short of specifying further what course of action his faction would take if Miyazawa failed to secure a compromise deal with the opposition camp.

Funada Says No Plan To Resign 'Right Now'

OW2105015093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—The chief of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] said Friday he has no plans to quit the post right now, downplaying reports that he might resign if political reforms do not take place.

Speaking at a press conference following a regular cabinet meeting, EPA Director General Hajime Funada said there has been no change in his policy of doing his best to carry out political reforms while remaining in the cabinet. Funada did not rule out the possibility of resigning if Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa does not go ahead with political reforms, but said he does not give priority to such a case.

Funada, who belongs to a minority faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has reportedly expressed an intention to quit his cabinet post if Miyazawa does not implement political reforms.

Hiraiwa Urges Continued Administrative Reform

OW2105114593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan's top business mogul Gaishi Hiraiwa on Friday called for continued administrative reforms to further lower barriers to foreign goods and investments in the nation's market.

Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), made the call at a regular general meeting of the country's biggest business lobby. He proposed the government set up a new body to succeed the current ad hoc commission on administrative reform, due to disband in the coming autumn.

The commission was originally established in 1983 as an advisory panel to the prime minister. The current commission, headed by business leader Eiji Suzuki, is the third in a succession which began in 1990.

The three commissions have made recommendations to the government on such issues as government subsidies, rising land prices, and the government permits and licencing system.

The Keidanren chief, who is also chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., said the new body is necessitated by what he thinks has been insufficient deregulation thus far.

"The commission has been working on reforms for a long time, but it has achieved only half of what should have been done because of the obstacles posed by the intertwined interests of bureaucrats and business circles," he said.

Hiraiwa singled out the government's administrative guidance as one of the priority fields requiring an overhaul. Although not binding legally, such government "guidance" is followed closely by industry.

He also called particular attention to Japan's public works bidding system, which has come under fire from foreign contractors, especially of the United States, as blocking their entry into the Japanese market.

Under Japan's "designated bidding" system, builders who wish public works contracts have to be selected by a local or national government as "qualified" bidders.

Foreign critics have been intensifying their attacks on the system after a recent scandal involving big Japanese contractors which allegedly paid huge payoffs to disgraced political kingpin Shin Kanemaru in expecion of the politician's help in winning contracts.

"There is persistent criticsm that the designated bidding system for public works is exclusive. A clear-cut response to such criticism is necessary," he said.

Besides discussing the proposal, Keidanren decided to establish new committees aimed at strengthening the group's diplomacy with U.S. and Chinese business. The U.S. committee is headed by Mitsubishi Corp. President Minoru Makihara, while Hitachi Ltd. Chairman Katsushige Mita chairs the China committee.

Minister Nakamura: No Review of Bidding System

OW2105025293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura said Friday he has no plans to review Japan's public works bidding system even if requested to do so by the United States. Nakamura was asked at a news conference after a cabinet meeting to comment on a newspaper report that the U.S. is set to urge Japan to review the bidding system through bilateral negotiations.

"We have not received such a request from the U.S. at all," Nakamura said, cautioning that his comments do not mean that Japan will not sit at the negotiating table.

U.S. access to Japan's construction market came into the spotlight recently when U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor charged on April 30 that Japan's construction market is closed to foreign companies and gave Japan 60 days to begin addressing the problem or face retaliation.

Postponement of Satellite Channel Quotas Advised

OW2105083993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—A Postal Ministry advisory panel on Friday proposed postponing channel allocations for a new broadcast satellite for up to three years, ministry officials said. The allocations in question for the BS-4 satellite, to be launched in 1997, are for newcomers to the satellite broadcast market.

The officials said the proposal was contained in a recommendation submitted to Posts and Telecommunications Minister Junichiro Koizumi on the same day by the Radio Regulatory Council.

The officials said five commercial television stations and some economic organizations in the Osaka area have announced plans to enter the market. The council advised the ministry to hold off on allocating channels to newcomers to avoid excessive competition amid the economic slump.

Under existing plans, two of the BS-4 satellite's eight channels will be allotted to the public Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK), one to Japan Satellite Broadcasting Inc. (WOWOW), a private station, and another to an experimental high-definition station.

The officials said other commercial television stations will be required to enter the market through their subsidiaries.

The council also proposed easing restrictions on advertising and liberalization of rates for the closed-circuit television service, the officials said.

Firebomb Thrown at Home of Bank Vice President

OW2105000393 Tokyo KYODO in English 2310 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—A firebomb was thrown at the home of the vice president of Sumitomo Bank in Tokyo shortly before midnight Thursday in the latest of a series of similar attacks on the homes of top executives of Sumitomo Group companies. Police said no one was hurt and only minor damage caused in the latest attack on the home of Toshio Morikawa in Setagaya Ward.

The series of attacks began in February, and Thursday's incident was the third in three days. No group has claimed responsibility.

Morikawa, 60, was at home at the time and heard an explosion at around 11:50 P.M., police said. They said a garden plant was slightly burned by the firebomb. Morikawa is to be appointed president of the bank on June 29 at a board meeting following a general shareholders' meeting.

Early Wednesday morning, a firebomb was thrown at the home of the president of Sumitomo Realty and Development Co., Shinichiro Takagai, in Kohoku Ward, Yokohama. On Tuesday night there was a similar attack on the home of the president of Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Toshiomi Uragami, in Takatsuki, Osaka Prefecture. Similar attacks were made on both houses on February 20, when the incidents began.

On February 21 there were firebomb attacks on the homes of Sumitomo Bank's president, Sotoo Tatsumi, in Kobe, and of Sumitomo Corp.'s president, Tomiichi Akiyama, in Tokyo. Police suspect the attacks are part of a coordinated campaign of harassment against the Sumitomo Group and are investigating possible links.

North Korea

Further Reportage on Nuclear Proliferation Issue

U.S. Nuclear Official Criticized

SK2105055193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 21 May 93

["Insidious Attempt"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—Paul Leventhal, director of the U.S. Nuclear Control Institute, a civilian research body, and others recently contended that the responsibility for nuclear inspection should be transferred from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to the UN Security Council which has a "legal power".

A sinister intention is lurking behind their queer remarks, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says, and goes on:

It is well known a fact that the IAEA Secretariat is acting under the manipulation of the United States.

Following the United States, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat lost impartiality and went so far as to adopt a "resolution on special inspection" against the DPRK.

Having reduced the IAEA Secretariat to its pliable tool, the United States now seeks to freely use even the UN Security Council in attaining its insidious political aims.

It has already used the world body for its sinister purpose. Typical of it is the unreasonable "resolution" adopted on May 11 regarding the DPRK's "nuclear problem".

The basic mission of the UN Security Council is to discuss and check acts of wrecking world peace and security.

The DPRK's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] is a just step to defend the national sovereignty and supreme interests of the country.

The United States was the first in the world to produce nuclear weapons and has the largest stock of them. It is the very one that is gravely threatening the DPRK, a non-nuclear state, by nuclear means, by abusing even the IAEA's statute, NPT and safeguards agreement.

If the UN Security Council is in a fair position, it must discuss the criminal acts of the United States, the assailant, not the DPRK, the victim, and mete out a deserving punishment to it.

Yet, the United States is wirepulling the UN Security Council to reverse the assailant and the victim.

The UN Security Council and the IAEA Secretariat should not play into the hands of the superpower but adhere to its principles of international justice and impartiality in keeping with their missions.

Daily Criticizes U.S. Policy

SK2105110493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—The United States, Britain and some other countries reportedly opposed the adoption of a resolution at the recent annual convention of the World Health Organization held in Geneva requesting the International Court of Justice to decide whether or not the use of nuclear weapons is legal from the viewpoint of international law.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst today says this reveals that they are invariably seeking the use of nuclear weapons in actuality, although they are loud-mouthed about "peace" and "nuclear disarmament".

The news analyst goes on:

It is a very realistic and just offer to raise the question of the use of nuclear weapons at the International Court of Justice out of concern over the grave consequences to be entailed by nuclear weapons.

The United States and other reactionaries of the world took great pains to keep the problem from being dealt with at the International Court of Justice, urged by their invariable intention to resort to nuclear frenzy as ever.

The United States now fears that its nuclear problem which poses a danger to the whole world might be brought to the International Court of Justice for discussion. Yet it quite often attaches the label of "danger of nuclear development" to non-nuclear states, and is putting a nuclear pressure on the DPRK. This is an expression of its intolerable, brigandish nature reminding one of a thief filing the suit first.

Statement on UNSC Resolution Distributed

SK2105045993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—The May 12 statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the unreasonable "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] was distributed as official document S/25768 on May 13.

ROK Chiefs of Staff Comments on Missiles Denied

SK2105110693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—The "Joint Chiefs of Staff" of South Korea at a "meeting for the discussion of tactics in the first half year" on May 19 alleged that "special units" of the North were creating "threat of provocation to the South" by "building up ground combat power" and increasing the airforce capability of attacking Seoul in a few minutes, said radio No. 1 of South Korea.

This is a preposterous false report and smear campaign against the North. Such fabrication cannot go down with anyone.

We have stated more than once that we have no intention to invade the South. The fair and above-board 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation clearly demonstrates our stand that the North and the South must neither threaten nor invade each other.

"Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff" Yi Pil-sop, however, paying no heed to this, driveled that the North might make a "surprise attack on South Korea" by developing "Nodong 1" missiles. His remarks were motivated by the foolish intention to impair the image of our dignified republic and foster antagonism against it among the South Korean people.

There is only threat from the South, not from the North, on the Korean peninsula. It is well known a fact that the South Korean authorities have deployed 80 percent of the puppet Armed Forces in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and commit military provocations against the North almost every day.

It is a ridiculous dream for them to venture an attack on our republic, running about feverishly in war provocation moves.

They must promptly stop their despicable attempt to disparage the North and must seek great national unity.

South's Plan for Troop Dispatch to Somalia Viewed

SK2105051493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean "National Assembly" on May 18 passed a "motion" on the dispatch of the first squad of the puppet army to Somalia for "U.N. Peacekeeping Operation" (PKO), the MBC [Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation] reported.

This is an unpardonable criminal act showing that the overseas operation of the puppet army has entered into a full-scale stage under the "PKO" cloak.

The South Korean authorities announced that the puppet army to be dispatched to Somalia is not a combatant unit but an engineer unit. But this is a crafty subterfuge to conceal their criminal act.

Reporting this, SEOUL SINMUN said that "as regards the military uniform of the engineer unit in question, it is obviously different from the 'white gown' of the medical team which had been sent to the Gulf war and, as a matter of fact, this is the first overseas dispatch of the ROK Army after the Vietnam war in the 1960s".

In zealously seeking to take part in the "U.N. PKO" by sending the puppet army to Somalia, the South Korean authorities are urged by the desire to boost their fallen political position in the international arena including the United Nations and induce the U.N. to increase "pressure" on the North.

Still more grave is that it is an offspring of a very dangerous aggressive plot to vanquish the North by receiving a greater international military support "in case of emergency" on the Korean peninsula with flattery to the U.S. and the U.N.

The South Korean authorities must immediately give up the idea of the overseas dispatch of the puppet army, as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

Commentary Criticizes South's NSP Director

SK2105091693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 20 May 93

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Forged Propaganda by Plotters"]

[Text] Kim Tok, head of the South Korean puppet Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], has recently made remarks slandering us. At the National Assembly, he talked absurdly of our strengthening of maneuvers through an underground network, the possibility of infiltration by special personnel, and the like.

This is another forged, absurd propaganda aimed at slandering our Republic and at increasing the South Korean people's hostility against us.

The world knows that it is our invariable position that we achieve peaceful reunification of the country through national reconciliation and unity. This is why our 10-point program for great unity of the entire nation includes a provision clearly demanding that all political disputes creating division and confrontation between the two parts of fellow countrymen be suspended and that mutual trust and unity be achieved by abandoning all desire for northward or southward invasion and for defeating or spreading communism.

It is impossible for us to be involved in maneuvers through an underground network, special personnel's infiltration, or the like.

Many incidents in South Korea, like last year's one involving valued spy Kim Nak-chung and the Workers Party of Korea in South Korea, the so-called espionage and infiltration incidents were all dramas plotted and staged by the NSP in a secret room with an insidious aim.

Slandering us with the fabrication of fake stories is a stereotypical method used by the NSP and a chronic, vicious habit. The NSP is a fascist body for suppression that desultorily arrests and casts into prision South Korean people, youth, and students who are struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification. It is a general source for anticommunist slanders defaming us, as well.

It is natural that Kim Tok can make all kinds of absurd remarks as the head of the NSP, which is known to be able to do everything except change a person's sex. His slander against us, however, only reveals more clearly to the world the NSP's nature as a wicked enemy of reunification and national unity.

Although his side is causing the nation's internal conflict, Kim Tok slandered us like a thief raising a hue and cry. The aim of his act is clear. The South Korean people are now vigorously struggling to completely remove the main root and remnants of the Fifth and Sixth Republics and to punish ringleaders of the Kwangju slaughter. Under these circumstances, people like Kim Chong-pil and Hwang In-song have added to the anger of the people of various classes and strata and the confusion of the political situation by openly protecting and supporting the 16 May military coup and the 12 December military coup d'etat.

The South Koreans' zeal for achieving reunification without fail in the 1990s through reconciliation and unity upholding the 10-point program for great unity of the entire nation becomes greater than ever.

In a flurry at this developing situation, Kim Tok is foolishly attempting to reverse the unfavorable situation by diverting the South Korean people's attention to others and weakening their struggling spirit. He is also pursuing the evil aim of harming us by defaming our Republic.

This is why the NSP, once shrunken by the wind of civilians-oriented politics and reforms blowing in South Korea but strengthened once again, is insisting that business concerning reunification should be under its control, changing its former decision to hand it over to the Board of National Unification.

At a time when all compatriots are advancing toward unity and reunification, Kim Tok's absurd remarks aimed at blocking their advance can never be forgiven.

Along with Kim Chong-pil and Hwang In-song, Kim Tok is among the first targets for reform. The current South Korean Government's treatment of these figures will be the measure for determining the extent of civilians-oriented politics and reforms.

If the South Korean Government is a true civilian government, Kim Tok shoudl be removed as he follows the slandering methods of the military fascist ruling era. The NSP, the general source of all slanders, can no longer justify its existence and should also naturally be dissolved.

KCNA Notes Commemoration of Kwangju 'Uprising'

SK2105052093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 21 May 93

["13th Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising Commemorated in Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—Mass meetings were held in South Pyongan Province and Kaesong Municipality on May 19 and 20 on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Representatives of different social standings in their speeches at the meetings said that the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was a patriotic uprising of South Korean people to terminate the protracted colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist rule of their stooges and achieve the desire for democracy and national reunification. It was a massive and fierce uprising with no precedence in the modern history of liberation struggle of the east peoples in scale and stubbornness, they added.

They pointed out that in South Korea the idea of the Kwangju martyrs and uprisers have been trampled down still now, the domination and intervention of the U.S. imperialists are continuing and the rulers have not been freed from the flunkeyist idea of worshipping and yielding to the United States.

They urged that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces be terminated at an early date and the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and not meddle in the internal affairs of the Korean nation.

If the present South Korean rulers are to administer new "civilian politics" different from those of the preceding "regimes," they must resolutely separate from the remnants of "Yusin" who are trampling down the idea of the Kwangju uprisers and from the fascist dictatorial forces of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics", abolish the "National Security Law", dissolve the fascist repressive tools including the "Security Planning Board" and release all the political prisoners unconditionally, they stressed.

Daily: U.S. 'Backstage Manipulator' of Kwangju

SK2105104393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists were the backstage manipulator of the Kwangju massacre and chieftain of murderers directly involved in it, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The daily goes on:

When a large-scale popular uprising broke out in Kwangju in May 1980 in protest against the May 17 fascist action of the South Korean military blackguards the then U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, called an "emergency National Security Council meeting" at the White House, saying "U.S. 'Commitment to the security' of South Korea is firm." At the meeting "ways of support" to the South Korean military fascist clique were discussed and a murderous order was issued to suppress the patriotic people of Kwangju who rose in the uprising with an iron fist.

Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, upon this order, transferred several South Korean puppet army brigades and divisions including paratroopers under his command to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to be hurled against the Kwangju uprising.

A U.S. task force made up of seven warships including two missile destroyers, a cruiser and a supply ship with the carrier Coral Sea as its axis and another carrier Midway were dispatched posthaste to the surrounding waters of South Korea, and "alert posture no. 3" was issued ordering the more than 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops present in South Korea to get ready for action any time. Wickham transferred even a large transport aircraft C-130 to the murderous clique to airlift martial law troops.

This resulted in a bloodbath. More than 5,000 patriotic Kwangju citizens were massacred and a countless number of others wounded in a matter of ten days.

The U.S. imperialists' criminal acts were not confined to it. When the massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju became a target of curses and condemnation by the entire Korean nation and the world, the U.S. imperialists came out in defence of the murderers, trying to justify their criminal deed with the statements that "the United States would not sever relations with South Korea even if there were violations of human rights" and that "the U.S. support to the 'security' of South Korea was not contrary to its human rights policy".

Facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists were the very one who egged the South Korean military fascist elements on to the massacre in Kwangju and a murderer directly involved in it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts can never be buried in the dark or pardoned even though days go by and rivers and mountains change a hundred times.

Paper Urges Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From ROK

SK2105104193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 21 May 93

["U.S. Military Occupation Cannot Be Justified"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today raps recent utterances of the U.S. and South Korean authorities that the U.S. forces occupying South Korea at present must be maintained as long as there exists the North's "nuclear development" and "threat". Dismissing them as a trash seriously distorting the reality, the analyst says:

We have made it clear time and again that we have neither nuclear weapon nor the need and ability to develop it. And we signed the nuclear safeguards agreement and underwent ad hoc inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify this fact. In this course, the innocence of our peaceful nuclear policy was proved.

It is the United States and the South Korean authorities that have deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, increasing the danger of a nuclear war and rendering the situation of Korea strained.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, kicked up a dust over the fictitious "nuclear development" and "threat" of the North and are trying to justify the occupation of South by U.S. forces under this pretext. It is the hight of effrontery.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not abuse the North's "nuclear problem" as an excuse to justify the U.S. military presence in South Korea but pull the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea forthwith, as demanded by the times and the people.

KCNA Reports Anti-U.S. Demonstrations in South

SK2105050493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—An estimated 1,500 students under the Kwangju-South Cholla Provincial Federation of General Student Councils (Namchongnyon) staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at the American Centre in Kwangju on May 19 demanding a death penalty on the soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who had murdered a South Korean woman, Yun Kum-i, a Seoul-based radio report said.

The demonstrators loudly shouted "death penalty on Pfc. Markle, the murderer of Yun Kum-i," when riot police frantically cracked down upon them, blocking their way. The angry protesters continued their anti-American demonstration for two and a half hours, battling with the police.

The riot police inflicted wounds upon many students.

Press Group Publishes Kim Chong-il Biography

SK2105000793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)—The brief biography of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has been published recently in foreign languages by the Science and Encyclopedia Press Group.

Born on February 16, 1942 in Mt. Paektu, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Chong-il grew up receiving revolutionary education from his parents.

In his school days, especially in his days at Kim Il-song University, he published many works and devoted himself to strengthening and developing the youth movement and building up the Workers' Party of Korea organizationally and ideologically.

While working for the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea after April 1964, he was elected a secretary of the party Central Committee in September 1973 and a member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in February 1974.

He wisely led the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and the struggle to develop in depth the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—making a special contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, laying the material and technical foundation of socialism and bringing about a heyday of chuche art.

At the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980, he was elected a member of the presidium of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Party Central Committee and a member of the Party Central Military Commission.

Since February 1982, he has been elected a deputy to the seventh, eighth and ninth Supreme People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was elected the first vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK in May 1990 and the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army in December 1991, and received the title of Marshal of the DPRK in April 1992.

He has written many works with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, including "On the Chuche Idea," "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building," "On the Theory of Chuche-oriented Literature" and "On the Art of the Cinema," making an immortal contribution to the development of the theories of the working-class party building and the building of socialism and communism.

He has been awarded the title of hero of the DPRK twice, the order of Kim Il-song, the supreme order of the DPRK, three times and many supreme orders of other countries and honorary doctorates of foreign universities for his distinguished contribution to the development of the Korean and world revolutions and the international communist movement.

He was elected chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK in April 1993.

Workers Attend Meeting on Pothong River Improvements

SK2105055393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held in front of the monument to the Pothong river improvement work on May 20 on the lapse of 47 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song kindled the first torch of grand nature-remaking by attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the Pothong river improvement work.

Present there were Kang Hyon-su, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, other senior officials and working people in the city.

The speakers said that in the difficult days when he had to surmount obstacles and trials in the way of building a new country after the liberation of the country, the great leader President Kim Il-song started from the Pothong river improvement the work of carrying out his far-reaching plan of nature-remaking he had matured during the anti-Japanese revolutionary strtuggle. And they said he came out to the site of the project and encouraged working people on May 21, 1946.

They recalled that the river improvement work was completed in a matter of 55 days.

Noting that the grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader is being successfully carried out by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today, the speakers said: With the powerful progress of grand nature-remaking under his wise guidance, edifices of eternal value have made their appearance in all parts of the country and the motherland is turning into a more beautiful paradise.

KCNA Reviews 21 May Pyongyang Press

SK2105055693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 21 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

Solidarity messages came to President Kim Il-song from different countries in support of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, says NODONG SINMUN.

The daily informs the readers that Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable" has been reported and studied in foreign countries.

Printed in it is a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the 14th Guyanese national seminar on the chuche idea.

A letter of pledge to the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il adopted at the conference of young Korean activists in Japan is seen in the paper.

The press says that a special envoy of President Kim Il-song left Pyongyang to visit Guinea.

Papers give an account of a meeting of working people in Pyongyang held on the lapse of 47 years since President Kim Il-song kindled the first torch of grand nature-remaking by attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the Pothong river improvement work.

An article of NODONG SINMUN deals with the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il in building up a small communication apparatus factory in Anju, South Pyongan Province, into a factory of self-reliance.

A letter of thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] was conveyed to the party members and other medical workers of the hospital attached to Pyongyang University of medicine who had set an example in the treatment of disabled soldiers and army patients, says the press.

Given in NODONG SINMUN is an account of a symposium of Korean social scientists in Japan on the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

The press carries reports about the upswing brought in production by working people throughout the country in the drive to implement the calls of the WPK Central Committee and about rice-transplanting by agricultural working people.

Papers observe day of constructors.

A joint statement of the WPK and the socialist party of Ukraine is published in NODONG SINMUN.

The daily conveys words of visitors to the Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibitions held in Egypt and Tunisia.

It conveys what world public said about the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

Papers report about meetings held in various parts of the country to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular resistance.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is an information published by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on the voices from the South Korean ruling quarters defending the crimes committed by the former military fascist dictators.

Press reports about the struggle of the South Korean people include an account of memorial services held by students and citizens for Pak Song-hui, a student of the Chonnam National University, who set herself ablaze in demand of the solution of the Kwangju problem.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with a commentary denouncing the attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea under the pretext of fictitious "nuclear threat" from the North and NODONG SINMUN an article branding the U.S. imperialists as the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre.

The U.S. imperialists continue to stage air war exercises aimed at surprise strikes at the North, report papers.

NODONG SINMUN conveys world public voices denouncing the scheme of the United States and its followers to take "sanctions" against the DPRK over its "nuclear problem".

Carried in NODONG SINMUN is a commentary slapping the U.S. imperialists for trying to use the United Nations security council for their heinous political purpose and MINJU CHOSON a commentary hitting out at the United States, Great Britain and some other countries who voted against the adoption of a resolution requesting a judgement of the international court of justice on the use of nuclear weapons at an annual meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO).

A statement of a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry denouncing the unjust "resolution" of the UN Security Council was distributed as an official document of the council, according to papers.

Papers report about a friendship meeting held here on the occasion of the Yemeni national day.

NODONG SINMUN reports that an Amazon regional parliamentary meeting decided to set up a committee for seeking the lift of U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, the European Parliament urged the United States to end this trade embargo and the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council rejected the Western move to introduce an energy tax.

The paper conveys accounts of meetings of the council of heads of state and the Council of Defense Ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The paper says that the United States is acustomed to resort to all sorts of fabrications before using power against other countries.

Correction to Groups Criticize Security Board

SK2005011493

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Groups Criticize South's Security Planning Board: KCNA Urges End of Board," published in the 19 May East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 9:

Column one, graf four, sentence one make read: ...or two 60 [as received] persons, but is... (supplying editorial notation).

South Korea

Reportage on DPRK Nuclear Dispute Continues

DPRK Avoids Response on Talks

SK2105001593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 20 (YONHAP)—A proposed high-level meeting between the United States and North Korea on the nuclear issue, which had been expected over the weekened, is likely to be postponed until next week as Pyongyang had failed to respond as of Thursday [20 May]. Officials at the North Korean mission to the United Nations in New York declined to make any detailed comment except to say that "there will be a reply soon."

A ranking U.S. official said Thursday that it appeared North Korea needed a little more time to prepare for the meeting after Washington decided Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for military and political affairs, would represent the United States instead of Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff as had been planned. "It would be practically impossible to hold the meeting within this week when the procedure of issuing visas to the North Korean delegates is taken into consideration," he said, requesting anonymity.

IAEA Head Urges Open Facilities

SK2105013293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 21 (YONHAP)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), says that North Korea will have to open its two "suspect" military installations in Yongbyon to IAEA inspections in order for the nuclear issue to be solved. Blix hinted Thursday [20 May] that the IAEA would not insist on calling the inspection "special" if North Korea allows practical checking of those two sites.

"What is important is the transparency," Blix said. This means that North Korea will have to report all the nuclear materials it possesses and prove they are being used peacefully or stored, he said. Blix made the comment when asked if he believes that the North Korean nuclear issue can be resolved without special inspections.

Earlier, speaking at a press conference sponsored by the Atlantic Council, Blix said he saw a slight opening but certainly no breakthrough in North Korea's refusal to allow outside nuclear inspectioar inns. North Korea had allowed a team of three IAEA experts to conduct routine inspections of some facilities last week, but it has yet to permit the IAEA to take a look at two suspected sites in Yongbyon that Pyongyang claims are military facilities.

The IAEA had to inspect any facilities, be they in North or in South Korea, that involved the nuclear safeguards agreement, Blix said, hinting that the IAEA could ask

South Korea for inspections of its nuclear facilaities if need be. The IAEA was ready to negotiate with North Korea at any time, Blix said, adding: "We are awaiting word from North Korea." In a separate interview, Blix said the IAEA was prepared to investigate nuclear waste materials the Soviet Union was said to have dumped in the East Sea if the Russian and Japanese Governments asked.

Kim Il-song Said To Favor Deals With South Enterprises

SK2105070393 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 21 May 93 p 3

[Text] North Korea's President Kim Il-song instructed officials in charge of external economic activities to give special consideration to South Korean business enterprises wanting to advance into the free trade zones into Najin and Sonbong and to the Mt. Kumgang area's development projects.

On 21 May a government official who had attended the third meeting of the program management committee of the Tumen River area development program held in Pyongyang 5-10 May said: "A North Korean official revealed that in accordance with President Kim Il-song's instructions on giving special consideration to South Korean enterprises, the North Korean authorities are working on various benefits for South Korean businessmen when they are in North Korea. One of these benefits includes building apartments for them as residences."

The same government official also said: "I understand that Kim Il-song has already instructed his economic officials to take steps so that South Korean businessmen can invest in any area in North Korea."

The government official concerned also said: "North Korea has conducted 'education on the South Korean economy' once every two months for its government officials in the hope that North-South economic cooperation will become more brisk. These North Korean government officials read economic news carried on South Korean newspapers."

Seoul To Ease Restrictions on PRC Nationals' Entry

SK2105042193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea will remove entry restrictions on Chinese nationals in July despite worries that it may lead to a flood of job-seekers. The Transportation, Foreign and Justice Ministries have agreed that "visa guidelines for nationals of specific countries" will not apply to Chinese nationals. The guidelines limit visits by citizens of former and present communist countries by requiring them to submit documents and have invitations before they can receive an entry visa.

The decision was made in a bid to attract more tourists from China during the Taejon Expo period, officials said. The guidelines prevented Chinese nationals from visiting Korea without an invitation, making it hard for travel agents to sell tours to Chinese.

The Transportation Ministry is to finalize procedures for the implementation of the new rules by the end of this month and put them into effect in July after consultation with related ministries. Currently, Chinese nationals are required to submit five to seven documents, which are examined by the Justice Ministry and the Agency for National Security Planning. As a result, it takes a month to get a visa.

Nation To Join OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

SK2105065093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea will become a member of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. The agency, which succeeded the European Nuclear Energy Agency in 1972, promotes production and use of atomic energy for peaceful use and coordinates international cooperation and policy for the purpose.

Officials said they hope to receive much nuclear technology and information from advanced countries and link up with research and development projects available for agency members. South Korea is currently a member of two OECD sectors—the shipbuilding and development centers—and has observer status on the trade committee.

Business-Presidential Relations 'Cooling Off'

SK2105082693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 21 May 93

[By So Hae-song]

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—Businessmen were once good friends with presidents and government leaders, and they flourished and everyone was very happy. In those days, an industrialist could count on politicians and their economic policies.

But since Mr. Clean took the helm of the country and set a new course, businessmen have been unsure of what the future holds. "I will not receive a penny from the business community during my five years in office," Kim Yong-sam declared as soon as he had taken the oath of office. Hearts pounded in many of the nation's boardrooms on hearing the words.

Government and business sources say it is customary for the giant business groups [chaebols] and top economic officials to go through a cooling off period when there is a change of administration, but business gradually won back the heart of the government through persistent courtship. This time, however, it looks like the cooling is persistent, the sources say.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the members-only organization for Korea's major business groups, was refused when it sought a meeting with Kim to congratulate him on his election victory, and had to swallow its pride when the new president happily accepted an invitation by the Korea Federation of Small Business. And just before the presidential inauguration, the chairman of a group tried to deliver a huge amount of money raised among his own and other groups and was humiliated outright by Kim.

Officials at Chongwadae (presidential office) say Kim was sending a warning to the business community to correct its habit of thinking that the president or government makes business grow. While devoting 70 percent of his schedule to economy-related events, not once did Kim separately call on the leaders of the conglomerates or talk about policies with them.

The leaders of Hyundai, Daewoo and Sunkyong have responded sensitively to their exclusion from a series of Chongwadae events, including a luncheon for the Vietnamese prime minister on May 14, and had mixed feelings when Sunkyong's Choe Chong-hyon escaped the ugly-duckling list and was invited to a garden party on Wednesday. But officials say that such sentimental interpretation of who gets invited to Chongwadae is outdated thinking.

Kim thinks that businesses should refrain from blind expansion and concentrate more on specialization, and he wants to see the practices of morally insensitive businessmen corrected, they say. The conglomerates can only read Kim's mind from press reports and business policies, because he hasn't once said anything directly to them. He has observed that they contributed a lot to the country's economic progress but could not be efficient in the current competitive atmosphere. Korea's groups must promote specialization and diversification of ownership to compete with world corporations, he said.

In a special statement on his new economic policy, Kim told the heads of large businesses that he would not receive any money, not even political contributions, from them and asked them to use it for technology development, investment and the welfare of their workers. Kim proposed that the groups turn their attention from politics and devote themselves to technology development, welfare and specialization.

Although the business community has been requesting a meeting with the president to tell him their economic ideas and policies, Kim's answer was still "no" because he thinks it wasn't time yet. Kim plans to wait until some groups break themselves from their attachment to the old government-business relationship and show they are ready to join his reform drive, Chongwadae sources say.

Business sources say the groups need a major operation to raise international competition and hint that some worry about possible disorganization. In an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, Kim said he never called for a complete chaebol dismantlement but thought the business organizations needed to change their management. He said large corporations were important for countries to survive in the competitive world.

President Declares 'No Sanctuary' From Anticorruption Drive

SK2105090693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, saying a new Korea could not be created without ridding the country of corruption, declared Friday there was no "sanctuary" from his anti-corruption war and reform drive. "I am not directing each and every case," Kim said. "But I have instructed the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection and the Justice Minister to carry out the anti-corruption campaign without sparing anyone or any group of people."

Kim reiterated his determination to clean up the country thoroughly and completely during a luncheon for former and present women cabinet ministers, women lawmakers and other women leaders, according to presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae. Kim's comment comes as suspicion is mounting in the general public that in their investigations the prosecution and other law-enforcement agencies are trying to gloss over scandals involving the bribing of politicians and government officials by the head of Tonghwa bank and the reputed boss of the slot-machine racket.

One of Kim's aides said the president was reiterating the basic principle of his reforms. But his remark can also be interpreted as a statement directed to those who are undertaking the investigations of corrupt public officials and racketeers. Judging by the tone of his remark, Kim's determination for reform came through more clearly and forcibly than ever before, the aide said, asking for anonymity.

Kim was said to have received reports from Pak Kwan-yong, chief presidential secretary, and Kim Yong-su, senior secretary for petition and information, on the progress of the prosecution's investigation of the slot-machine scandal and the overall investigative activities against corruption, he said. At that meeting, Kim was believed to have stressed once again the need for thorough investigation that does not recognize any "sanctuary."

Accordingly, Kim Yong-su called Prosecutor General Pak Chong-chol by phone and conveyed the will of the president. "At present, there is no other choice but reform," President Kim told the women leaders. "Therefore, (the government) will continue to carry out reform and changes.

"In executing every government policy, I will not leave a spot of doubt among the people," Kim said. Earlier Friday, Kim stressed the "sanctuary-less" investigation of corruption when he met with Prime Minister Hwang In-song, cabinet ministers and heads of private organizations and received a report on measures to lead youths in the right direction.

Fugitive From Kwangju Uprising Returns From U.S.

SK2005111893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0956 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—Yun Han-pong, who took part in the 1980 Kwangju uprising and had escaped arrest by smuggling himself to the U.S., returned home on Thursday [20 May] afternoon. The government said last week it would no longer seek for Yun and others placed on a wanted list for their part in the Kwangju incident. "I thank the Kim Yong-sam government and Kwangju citizens for allowing me to return home," said Yun on his arrival at Kimpo Airport at 4:50 p.m.

He said that he would strive to shed light on factors about the tragic incident and work for the democratization of the homeland. Yun was greeted at the airport by about 200 people who included Rev. Kang Sin-sok, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Return of Mr. Yun Han-pong. From the airport, he drove directly to Kwangju. He was accompanied to his trip home by Dr. Choe Chin-hwan, co-head of the Overseas Committee for the Safe Return of Mr. Yun Han-pong, and Kang Wan-mo, committee spokesman.

Prosecution Probes Allegations Concerning UPP Lawmaker

SK2105064393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—The prosecution is investigating allegations that Rep. Pak Chol-on of the United People's Party [UPP] is alleged to have received tens of millions of won a month from his interest in two slot-machine rooms in Seoul, informed sources said Friday. Pak will report to the Seoul district prosecutor's office at 5 P.M. Friday for questioning about allegations that he took a bribe of 500 million won from Chong Tok-chin, the "godfather" of the slot-machine racket.

Prosecutors will also question him about another piece of information that he has had interest in slot-machine rooms in two Seoul hotels, one in Eulchiro 5-ka and the other in Changsin-tong, the sources said. Meanwhile, a depressed but angry Pak protested his innocence when he met a group of journalists in the morning.

"How can this happen to me?" he asked, waving a clenched fist. "At the prosecution, I'll bring everything to light." Asked about the claim by Hong Song-ae that she saw Chong give him a briefcase packed with money, he said: "Totally groundless. Does she think I'm a drug trafficker?

"They (prosecutors) have checked the bankbooks of my close associates, and it appears they have decided that the deposit records of these books are evidence that I took bribes. "Now I have no one but the press and the people to rely on. "Because I trust the prosecution's conscience and the court's dignity, I think the truth of the case will be brought to light and prove my innocence."

Group Demands Kim Chong-pil Retract Coup Remarks

SK1805124393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The Association of Wounded Persons of the April 19 Uprising and two other organizations related to the April 19, 1960 students uprising on Tuesday [18 May] demanded that Kim Chong-pil, chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, retract the remarks he made over the weekend to embellish the 1961 military coup in which he played a key role. Leaders of the three organizations called at Kim's office at the Yoi-do DLP headquarters to ask for the cancellation of the remarks as well as for his apology.

Kim was the right-hand man of Maj. Gen. Pak Chong-hui, his uncle-in-law, when he led the coup to topple Dr. John M. Chang's Democratic Party regime born of the April 19 student uprising. "We condemn Kim's statement in which he spoke as if the May 16, 1961 military coup d'etat was the root of today's civilian-led government," the protestors said. They said Kim's remarks made mockery of the spirit of the April 19 uprising that overthrew Syngman Rhee's authoritarian regime and also the spirit of the incumbent civilian-led government.

The protestors also asked President Kim Yong-sam, concurrent head of the ruling party, to take proper steps against Kim Chong-pil. "If these demands go unheeded to, we will launch a campaign to drive Kim Chong-pil out of politics," they said. The protestors sought to meet Kim Chong-pil in person but a written protest was handed to his aides as Kim was away attending the National Assembly session.

Military Manpower Administration Chief Appointed

SK2105082493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—The government appointed Kim Kwang-sok, chairman of the Korean Tobacco and Ginseng Corp., to head the Military Manpower Administration Friday, replacing Om Sang-tak, who is under arrest in connection with the slot-machine scandal. Born in Ulsan, North Kyongsang Province, 55 years ago, Kim, a graduate of the Military Academy 17th class, has served in various army posts, including the Defense Ministry's policy planning officer and head of the Army War College. Om, a former ranking official of the Agency for National Security Planning, was fired as Military Manpower Administrator after he was alleged to have received money from Chong Tok-chin, reputed boss of the slot-machine racket.

Housing Corporation May Take Over Bankrupt Company

SK2105040893 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 93 p 9

[Text] In an apparent move to resuscitate the technically-bankrupt Hanyang Corp., the Korea National Housing Corp. (KNHC) is ready to take over the company. A high ranking KNHC official said the state-run company will take over Hanyang if the court accepts Hanyang's bid for court receivership. Despite the KNHC's decision to take over the company, it is expected the process will not be easy due mainly to the company's huge debts of 1.3 trillion won to financial institutions.

The main factor behind the KNHC decision is the government's consideration to prevent the company's collapse from triggering a chain-effect to overall economy. Out of the total debts of 1.3 trillion won, Commercial Bank of Korea [CBK] extended the largest amount of 911 billion won which wild deal a lethal blow to the bank if the loans are uncollected.

If Hanyang is put under court protection, the company's liabilities will be frozen for 5-10 years. The KNHC decision, although yet to be confirmed, is also aimed at protecting 18,000 buyers of apartments built by Hanyang. The government is also considering extending concessionary loans to the CBK through the Bank of Korea coffer to reduce the bank's expected loan losses.

Burma

NLD Members Surrender in Bangkok, Return

BK2105104193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] It has been learned that exiled U Mya Thein and U Than Lwin, members of the National League for Democracy [NLD] who fled to Manerplaw, Karen terrorist insurgent headquarters, have returned to the legal fold at the Myanmar [Burmese] Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand. They returned to Yangon [Rangoon] on 12 May.

U Mya Thein is a son of U Aye Maung of No. 347, Myoma Ward No. 4, Dala Township, Yangon Division, and served as a vice chairman of the Dala Township's NLD. When he arrived in Manerplaw, Karen terrorist insurgent headquarters, he handled the accounts of the exiled Sein Win group and the exiled NLD, and performed other duties as a member. Later, he fled to Bangkok and served as a chairman of the exiled NLD formed in Bangkok.

U Than Lwin is a son of U Than of Pegu Ward, Kyaukkyi Township, and served as a member of the Kyaukkyi Township's NLD. In Manerplaw, he served as a medic in the exiled NLD.

The exiled NLD members in Manerplaw have no solidarity and there are various factions among them. The followers of the exiled Dr. Sein Win are not satisfied with and his group for embezzling money solicited from nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] from foreign countries. He and his group have also embezzled medicines and other goods that were solicited from the NGOs. There were no explanations even though the members asked them to explain the accounts of cash and goods that were solicited from the NGOs.

Some members of the exiled NLD, who believe in communism, celebrated the anniversary of the Burma Communist Party [BCP] on 28 March. Because of this, the remaining exiled NLD members are not satisfied with these members' for their belief in communism. Furthermore, There are various NLD factions—the exiled Dr. Sein Win's group, the exiled NLD, the NLD formed in foreign countries, the Labor Union NLD, and the NLD Youth formed in foreign countries.

All of the exiled NLD's movements in Manerplaw are controlled by the Karen terrorist insurgents. The exiled NLD must seek permission from the Karen terrorist insurgents for any kind work it would like to undertake.

In April 1993, the Karen terrorist insurgents killed 18 youths from the ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] and sank their boat. Although members of the ABSDF terrorist insurgent organization want to return to the legal fold, they are afraid of the Karen terrorist insurgents discovering their plan to surrender and being killed by them. It has been learned that the death of Win Ko from the exiled Dr. Sein Win's group is also the work of terrorist insurgent organizations.

U Mya Thein and U Than Lwin have learned and understand in detail the terrorist insurgents' wickedness, cruelty, and depravation. They are also disappointed by the exiled NLD members' dishonesty, self-interest, and their craving for positions.

It has been learned they have returned to the legal fold because they do not want to live under the Karen terrorist insurgents' pressure and they understand the genuine goodwill of our Government of the Union of Myanmar.

SLORC Releases 40 Detainees on 20 May

BK2005142893 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] It has been learned that 35 male and five female detainees, against whom action was taken under existing laws and who were serving their sentences, have been released from Insein Central Jail and Myaungmya Jail today after their remaining sentences were commuted in accordance with Declaration No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC].

Suu Kyi Repeats Call for Political Reconciliation

BK2105033193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 93 p A4

[Text] Oxford—Burma's pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi has repeated her calls, while still under house arrest, for reconciliation and a peaceful solution to the protracted political conflict in her homeland.

Her speech "Towards a True Refuge," which was delivered on Wednesday [19 May] at the annual Joyce Pearce Memorial Lecture at Oxford University, was full of apparent allusions to the economic and political crisis and instability in Burma and the physical and mental sufferings of the Burmese people.

The nine-page speech was read on her behalf by her husband, Michael Aris, a British scholar and Oxford professor on Tibetan studies.

While it expounded a philosophical theory on human suffering in a global context, the speech has been widely interpreted as aiming to send a message to the Burmese junta, which has kept Suu Kyi under house arrest since July 1989.

In the speech, she said "the great threat to global security today comes not from the economic deficiencies of the poorest nations but from religious, racial (or tribal) and political dissension raging in those regions where principles and practices which could reconcile the diverse instincts and aspirations of mankind have been ignored, repressed or distorted."

Unless human rights are promoted and divergent views respected, there can exist no "peace, stability and unity," she added. "Developed and developing nations alike suffer as a result of policies removed from a framework of values which uphold minimum standards of justice and tolerance ... Peace, stability and unity cannot be bought and coerced; they have to be nurtured by promoting sensitivity to human needs and respect for the rights and opinions of others."

She has called for dialogues and reconciliation as a means towards a peaceful solution of conflicts and warned that any delay would make it difficult for good sense and judgement to be restored.

"By the time it is accepted that the only way out of an impasse of hate, bloodshed and social and economic chaos created by men is for those men to get together to find a peaceful solution through dialogue and compromise, it is usually no longer easy to restore sanity," she said.

The Burmese military rulers, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), have brutally suppressed public dissent after seizing power in a 1988 coup. It has since rejected her calls for compromise and negotiations to break the current political deadlock.

Slorc considers Suu Kyi's presence in Burma and her strong criticism of the regime as a threat to its survival, and has offered her freedom if she goes into exile abroad. She has refused.

Suu Kyi, awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for her peaceful struggle to restore democracy and human rights in Burma, also reflected and incorporated in her speech basic concepts of Buddhism and the cause of refugees.

Martin Smith, a Burma watcher and scholar, said on Wednesday that Suu Kyi was trying to convey messages to the Slorc in the speech.

"Everything Aung Suu Kyi has ever said is always about reconciliation and peace, and what is so remarkable about the speech is that she shows through her own experience of isolation and detention that she understands the suffering of her own people," Smith said.

"Burma has many refugees from its political trouble and she shows that she shares that experience. The speech shows that despite her isolation and the condition of her detention, her mind is extremely sharp and that demonstrates just why she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Her messages on Buddhism and refugees are universal. She is not just speaking about Burma."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Papua New Guinea Signs Double-Taxation Treaty

BK2005085293 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Malaysia and Papua New Guinea today signed a double-taxation treaty aimed at promoting trade and investment between the two countries. Officials said the treaty means Malaysian companies and individuals in Papua New Guinea would pay tax only to one country or the other but not both.

The signing between Papua New Guinea's trade and industry minister, David Mai, and Malaysia's high commisioner, Vyramutu Yoogalinga, was witnessed by International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz.

Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz is leading a 40-member trade and investment delegation mainly of business people on a week-long visit to seek further trade and investment opportunities in Papua New Guinea.

Malaysian investment now stands at U.S.$500 million, and in 1992 two-way trade was valued at U.S. $44 million.

Editorial Views Japan's Indecision on EAEC

BK2005110893 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 93 p 8

[Editorial: "What's Wrong With Talking ?"]

[Text] The main reason that Asia appears from the outside like a precarious jumble of non-mutual interests is the lack of institutional structures to cement the common ground between its diversity of nations. There is nothing comparable to the European Community to tie up loose ends in the political fabric nor any supranational framework where parley usurps all potential for conflict.

As a merger of the parallel interests of like-minded nations in the fastest-growing quadrant of the globe, the raison d'etre of the East Asian Economic Caucus [EAEC] is transparently obvious that contrary opinions among East Asians are predicated on an apology. The favourite criticism—that it amounts to the first step down the slippery slope of regional protectionism—was eloquently dismissed for the bogey that it is by the Prime Minister in Tokyo yesterday.

Among the ditherers, reservations about the feasibility of the EAEC focus on Japan, the proposed caucus' pivotal member. Two factors weigh heaviest in Japan's indecision—that wariness of some Asian countries with long memories of the Second World War; and the opposition of that obstrusive eminence grise of Asian affairs, the U.S.

The EAEC, however, is not designed to take Japanese regional ascendancy any further that the market forces of trade and investment already have. The ambivalence concerning a resurgent Japanese is as much the outcome of Japan's residual guilt as it is a mistrust of Japanese motives among its former Asian colonies. Both are destined, in time, to decline as increasingly affluent Asians identify more readily with the Walkman than with Japanese atrocities in an ever more distant past.

The EAEC, offering a regular regional medium for talks, would do more to preempt misapprehensions about Japan than the bartering of concessions in bilateral trade and diplomatic negotiations.

Japan feels that it can champion the interests of its East Asian neighbours through its membership in rich-country clubs like the G7 [Group of Seven] and the OECD. But is is too much of a junior partner to act as a loud enough proxy for many Asians who feel under-represented in the coming New World Order. Japan's solitary voice within an orchestra of Western interests would not be able to resist the economic conglomerates like NAFTA, the EC and the European Free Trade Association. The combined voice of the EAEC, however, would be a chorus that cannot be ignored.

The U.S. has urged Japan to make better use of the organisations already in place, such as the APEC, instead of starting a new platform for regional cooperation. However, multilateral formulas work best if they represent a commonality of interest. ASEAN's success, for example, has been built on the convergence of mutual concerns among its members. The EAEC, less ambitious than ASEAN, is poised to follow an equal footing. Pacific groupings which attempt to reconcile the disparate interests of three continents, cannot offer such a predisposition for consensus.

Dr Mahathir Mohamed's "design parameters" should calm anxious nerves about the onset of a mega-economic combine of East Asia. The EAEC is intended among others, to prevent regional potential from being riven by its own internal rivalries. Instead of preserving stability through the consent of outside powers and an awkward balance of interests, the nations of East Asia should take the chance of a predictable future.

Singapore

Air Force Sends Helicopters, Personnel to Cambodia

BK2005140693 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The Singapore Air Force dispatched its first squadron of helicopters to Cambodia today. Four Super Puma helicopters and sixty-two airmen from the Air Force were seen off by Defense Minister Dr. Yeo Ning Hong at the Sembawang Air Base.

The team includes the helicopter crew, technicians, signallers and others. They will be in Cambodia for one month to assist UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in transporting elections papers and ballot boxes during the May election.

Cambodia

VGNUFC Says U.S., Australia Seek To 'Decimate' Nation

BK2105020093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] According to a report from Battambang Province, Charles Twining and John Holloway, respectively U.S. and Australian ambassadors to the Supreme National Council [SNC], went to Thmar Puok District in mid-May 1993 in order to muster Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] forces and to buy some Cambodians to serve their darkest policy of eliminating the Cambodian nation and people. To achieve their unscrupulous goal, they ordered their mercenaries to carry out the following destructive activities:

1. Foment provocation to break up the Cambodian national resistance forces; and

2. Create trouble for the purpose of attacking and destroying the Cambodian national resistance forces, specifically the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], thereby doing away with the Cambodian nation and people.

The action by the U.S. and Australian ambassadors demonstrates that those two countries have been in connivance with the Yuon aggressors and the Yuon puppets in trampling and subverting the Paris accords. They have joined hands to decimate the peace, independence, national reconciliation, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The Cambodian nation and people can never remain hand-tied, allowing the Yuon aggressors, the Yuon puppets, and the alliances inside and outside UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], including the United States and Australia, to destroy Cambodia at will. The Cambodian people at home and abroad are determined to continue their struggle for national survival.

Khmer Rouge: UN 'Must Take Responsibility' for Elections

BK2105065393 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Phum Malai, Cambodia, May 21 (AFP)—The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) must take responsibility for the consequences of the Cambodian election, the Khmer Rouge warned here Friday [21 May] without specifying what they might be.

"UNTAC must bear full responsibility of all the consequences that will happen in Cambodia," during and after the May 23-28 elections, Khmer Rouge spokesman Mak Ben told a news conference in this western city controlled by the radical faction.

He added that the U.N.-sponsored elections aimed "to silence the Cambodian people" and reaffirmed that the Khmer Rouge would never accept the outcome of the poll.

The spokesman also refused to rule out Khmer Rouge bombardments or other attacks on polling stations.

Mak Ben, reading from a declaration, reiterated word-for-word his faction's ringing criticisms of the United States earlier this week, saying that Washington and its allies planned to "supply weapons to the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh to fight the resistance forces" and the Khmer Rouge.

He also reiterated his group's "unconditional" support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's plan for a government of national reconciliation, which would include members from the Khmer Rouge.

Denies Using PRC-Supplied Arms

BK2105091293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 21 May 93

[by Patrick Lescot]

[Text] Phum Malai, Cambodia, May 21 (AFP)—Cambodia's Khmer Rouge issued a warning Friday that the United Nations would have to take full responsibility for any events in the wake of elections due to begin this weekend. The radical guerrilla faction has already attacked U.N. peacekeepers in the run up to the election, which the Khmer Rouge are boycotting, and its spokesman Mak Ben refused to rule out bombardments or other attacks on polling stations.

The May 23-28 polls were a ruse to "silence the Cambodian people," Mak Ben told journalists in this village near the border with Thailand, and the Khmer Rouge would never accept the results. He told the press conference that the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) would have to "take full responsibility for the consequences" of the election.

Mak Ben, reading from a declaration, reiterated word-for-word his faction's ringing criticisms of the United States earlier this week, saying that Washington and its allies planned to "supply weapons to the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh to fight the resistance forces" and the Khmer Rouge. The spokesman warned the U.S. government that any support for the Phnom Penh government would present Vietnam with "a golden opportunity to swallow Cambodia at it has done with Laos." Such support would be against the strategic interests of the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia, Mak Ben said. A U.S. diplomat in Bangkok dismissed the Khmer Rouge accusations last week.

The Khmer Rouge have been focussing their ire on the Vietnamese, who invaded Cambodia in 1978 to oust the Maoist group from power after a four-year rule during which up to a million people died. Vietnam installed the Phnom Penh government in 1979 but says it withdrew all its troops a decade later, a point vehemently disputed by the Khmer Rouge.

Mak Ben charged that three million Vietnamese now live in Cambodia. "Among them 1.7 million have obtained ID cards and are registered to vote with UNTAC," he said. Last month Khmer Rouge guerrillas massacred more than 100 ethnic Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia.

Mak Ben said that top UNTAC officials, including the operation's chief and the military commander, "have admitted themselves that there is no neutral political environment and that the elections cannot be characterised as free and fair."

"Yet they decided to hold the elections at all costs," the spokesman said.

The U.N. Security Council has expressed concern at the deterioration in security ahead of the elections but has said they will go ahead in the best conditions possible, despite attacks and intimidation by both the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government.

Mak Ben said the elections, which the Phnom Penh government party is tipped to win, were nothing but a plot to "legitimise the Vietnamese occupation" of Cambodia. He dismissed as "groundless rumours" reports, some from diplomats in Phnom Penh, that Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been using brand new weapons supplied by China despite a cut-off in military aid. China, once the Khmer Rouge's main military and diplomatic backer, has repeatedly said it has stopped all arms shipments since the Paris Accords aimed at bringing peace to Cambodia were signed in November 1991.

Mak Ben reiterated his group's "unconditional" support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's plan for a government of national reconciliation that would include the Khmer Rouge. Phnom Penh government leaders have made no secret of the fact that if they win the election they plan to attack the Khmer Rouge to end the partition of Cambodia.

Human Rights Teams To Monitor Elections

BK2105015193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 93 p 8

[Text] Human rights groups are fielding independent pollwatchers to monitor elections starting on Sunday. The turnout of international observers has been slow so far.

Up to 1,700 independent Cambodian observers from four groups are expected, said Chiwan Thiagarat of the Human Rights Task Force on the Cambodian Elections.

They are the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (LICADHO), the Cambodian

Human Rights Association (ADHOC), Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia (Vigilance) and Outreach.

Eric Falt, spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), yesterday confirmed the Cambodian observers have been recognised by UNTAC and have been issued identification cards giving them access to polling stations throughout the country.

The number of accredited international election observers, as of May 13, was recorded at 47—including 38 members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh and nine individuals from three international organisations.

The UNTAC spokesman noted that two former foreign ministers—Andrew Peacock of Australia and Claude Cheysson of France—were among the observers.

The Cambodian observers will be deployed in 19 of the country's 21 provinces throughout the May 23-28 elections.

Cambodia's election law, passed by the Supreme National Council (SNC) allows for independent election observers. Many of of the 20 political parties contesting the elections also will field their own observers. The UN has flown in nearly 1,000 electoral monitors from 58 countries.

Dr Khothom Aria of the Bangkok-based Union for Civil Liberty will be in Cambodia to observe the human rights situation during the polling

The Cambodian observers' authority is limited to observing, recording and reporting to their respective organisations on the human rights situation, said Mr Thiagarat. Each organisation will compile its observations into a report to be submitted to UNTAC.

To have so many local observers would be unique, he said. While their reports might not be technically of a high standard, each observer has a standard form to complete.

"They bravely carry on with limited resources," he said.

The observers are given neither landcruisers nor security and almost none of them have communications equipment.

Thun Saray, president of ADHOC, said all of its observers would make their own way from provinces throughout the country for a June 1 meeting at ADHOC headquarters in Wat Sarawan. Voting would end on May 28 but some observers deployed in faraway provinces such as Siem Reap would need two days to travel to Phnom Penh.

"We will analyse the observations and, if necessary, we will make the report public," said Saray. "If not, we will send only a copy to UNTAC."

Chanpallara Srey, president of Outreach, said its observers would travel 145 kilometres by motorcycle to observe polling in Kompong Cham, the home town of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Kompong Cham is Cambodia's most populous province. The political parties will be vying there for 18 seats in the Constituent Assembly.

"I asked (the Outreach volunteers) if they were afraid," said Ms Srey. "They said 'No, we are members of Outreach'."

Other provinces where Outreach observers will be deployed are Kompong Chhnang, Svey Rieng and Kandal.

Ms Srey said she held talks with UNTAC's Human Rights Component director Denis MacNamara. She has asked for help and protection. At least, she wants any accidents to independent observers to be reported by UNTAC personnel.

All 17 ADHOC provincial offices nationwide yesterday held ceremonies and prayers for peace in Cambodia on this first day of the cooling-off period before the election.

The human rights groups also discussed their plans for the election and for coordination with UNTAC. Thun Saray said some provincial observers still had not received their UNTAC-issued observer ID cards, although he was confident they would get them soon.

Paper Outlines Parties' Stands on Key Issues

BK2005144293 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 17-23 May 93 p 5

[Text] PHNOM PENH—With a week to the start of polling, The CAMBODIA TIMES asked each of the 20 political parties contesting the elections to state their position on key issues.

These issues were selected on the basis of interviews with a cross-section of voters to see what concerns were uppermost in their minds. The following sets out the responses to 11 questions.

The "at a glance layout" makes easy comparison of the parties' basic platforms and opinions.

The parties differ greatly in their response to issues like the proposed presidency of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, export of timber and gems, taxation, and the role of the Khmer Rouge after the elections.

These trends emerged from the answers.

Highest priority—preoccupation with getting Cambodia on its feet economically, with emphasis on agriculture.

A close second—the much vaunted "national reconciliation", although this term clearly meant different things to different groups.

National security and defending the borders came to a distant third.

The practical question of how the parties propose to fund their programmes was vague at best.

It is not surprising that all parties proposed an almost total reliance on foreign aid in the post election period, but perhaps disappointing that few parties had even started to examine longer- term economic strategies to get the country moving.

TAXATION

Most of the parties were reluctant to discuss the issue of taxation at all. Half declined to comment, or said they would not introduce any form of taxation.

Of the 10 who did not respond, the majority favoured indirect taxation, such as tax goods and services, or business or excise taxes.

Income tax was only considered for the wealthier population segment, and no one favoured taxing agricultural workers, at least not presently.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Nine of the 20 parties said that they would seek assistance from any country, the main condition being respect for Cambodia as an equal and nonaligned partner. A smaller number of parties, with historical links to France or the USA, said they would accept help from "Western friends" only.

A few others favoured nearer Asian neighbours.

EXPORT OF GEMS AND TIMBER

The majority of parties favoured firm regulations on both logging and timber exports, but only five favoured a complete halt to logging while these regulations were being developed. Only two parties wanted logging banned unconditionally.

POVERTY, HOMELESSNESS AND BEGGING IN THE CITIES

The majority of parties favoured humanitarian responses and state responsibility for the problem.

Four parties proposed moving the poor into model villages or back to the countryside. Enforced work and "outlawing begging" were other solutions proposed by a minority.

POST-ELECTION COALITIONS

Fourteen of the 20 parties said that they would join with any other party to form a government.

Asked specifically about whether they would support a coalition government which included the Khmer Rouge, two parties responded with a clear "yes" and two "no". The majority said that they would accept the Khmer Rouge, provided they "came back to the peace process". Others said that they would accept the more "moderate elements" in a coalition government. The motivation for this response was a fear of continued attacks by the Khmer Rouge if they were excluded.

THE ROLE OF SAMDECH PREACH NORODOM SIHANOUK

The majority of parties supported him as the head of state after the elections, and three parties opposed.

However, five other parties felt strongly that Sihanouk's appointment should not be automatic. Rather, other leaders should have the chance to emerge, with elections held accordingly.

This was seen as democratic, and consistent with a pluralist system.

Paper Compares Strength of KR, Other Factions

BK2005145693 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 17-23 May 93 p 6

[By Bala Chandran]

[Text] PHNOM PENH—In three years, eight months, and 20 days, the Khmer Rouge established a notoriety beyond belief in modern times.

Its ruthless rule in the late seventies shocked the world. In a bizarre plan to reset time at the start of zero year, it killed and maimed more than a million, and left the country in a chaotic state of affairs.

Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan, and the Khmer Rouge became synonymous with fear around the world.

That fear still haunts most Cambodians even some 15 years later.

Politically, the Khmer Rouge is a washout, but what is left of its brute force now that it had resumed guerilla warfare?

London-based Cambodian Aid organisations place its military strength around 3,500, well armed with Chinese-made light and heavy weapons and supporting equipment, including tanks.

Lieutenant General Preap Tan, deputy chief of the Political Department of the armed forces generously place Khmer Rouge strength between 7,500 and 8,000 men.

General Preap Tan, a veteran of the liberation campaign, says Khmer Rouge plus points include abundant cash, substantial foreign support, jungle hideouts and irresponsibility.

Minus points are inability to get public support and new recruits for its forces.

On the other hand, its allies have dwindling armies. FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperartive Cambodia]'s dropped from about 10,000 to 2,500 in recent years. KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front]'s by about half to 4,000.

If FUNCINPEC forms the next government, it would either have to accept the Khmer Rouge on the latter's terms, or fight into oblivion to the superior might of the guerillas.

FUNCINPEC's generals are already deserting, some of them even campaigning for the ruling Cambodia People's Party. What will be left of the FUNCINPEC army remains utterly dubious.

FUNCINPEC's leader, Prince Norodom Ranarridh has said he would take in younger leaders of the Khmer Rouge into his government. It looks like a long shot, at least now.

But General Preap Tan would not disclose the strength of the government forces. In 1989, it was reported as 200,000 regulars and an equal number in the militia.

It should be backed up by a squadron of Russian made MiG fighters, and naval ships, but they are under UN control complying with the peace pact. The government has asked that these be released in view of the Khmer Rouge's insistence on war, not peace.

General Preap Tan admits that the government forces are equipped with outdated weapons, poorly paid and even that often late, and disciplined well below West Point standards.

The biggest plus point is that they are political soldiers; men who believe in the cause. Over 25 percent of those who came into what is today the Cambodian armed forces as teenagers, joining guerilla forces to liberate their country from the Khmer Rouge, are still there.

Many of them are orphans, having lost their families in the infamous killing fields of the red Khmers. They want to, but how can they forget?

They took up arms with nationalists like Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Tie Banh, and Hun Sen, and after liberation decided to stay on. They are battle hardened, know the jungle terrain and able to live, fight, and die for a cause.

Their sense of discipline is not a display of smartness, but warm interaction with officers, and a commitment to the cause.

UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officers have often been heard to say that the Cambodian soldier is sloppy, undisciplined and disgusting. This may be true in a Western situation.

The same was said of Ho Chi Minh's soldiers, who were able to beat the hell out of French, Japanese and later American soldiers with their Australian allies. It is for the cause that one lays his life on the line.

A recent example of the Khmer soldier's knack for political soldiering is the attack on Siem Reap.

In early May, the Khmer Rouge made an attempt to capture the Angkor town. Almost 300 men, well armed, tried to take the city of the ancient temples and its airport.

About 100 defending government troops routed them after six hours of fighting. This is not the first time that government troops had repulsed the Khmer Rouge in battle. It has been keeping the Maoist guerillas at bay since 1989 when Vietnam withdrew from Cambodia.

Most of the time, the Khmer Rouge and its allies in the government in exile—FUNCINPEC and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front were illegitimate in Cambodia.

The Paris Peace Pact of October 1991 gave these factions some legitimacy, and an opportunity to make some inroads in mainstream Cambodia.

But after the elections, the United Nations will not be here to protect the murderers, who may be fairly judged and hopefully given deserving punishment.

Prime Minister Hun Sen had said his party faces a tough fight, perhaps a long drawn one, with the Khmer Rouge when it forms the next government.

Others need not do that—the red Khmers will just walk over them. Then, killing fields, part two begins.

Commentary Criticizes Ranariddh's Khmer Rouge Ties

BK2005125993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 May 93

[Station commentary: "Elder Princeling, Please Clarify"]

[Text] In the election campaign, scores of political parties competing in the elections under the supervision of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in Cambodia have painstakingly made known their domestic and foreign policies. However, it is strange that Prince Ranariddh—leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party—who has traveled by white helicopter to such provinces as Takeo, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, and Phnom Penh, seems to forget (?one problem) completely.

In each province in which he spoke to his members, the elder princeling did not state anything significant, except to ask the same question and constantly turn to the left and right all the time, looking funny from a distance. Like a handful of his active members, the prince boasted, told lies, and distorted reality by saying that the FUNCINPEC party belongs to His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk and that voting for FUNCINPEC is voting for the samdech [prince]. He also slanderously accused other parties, especially the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], of being this or that, or of being mediocre without any firm foundation.

Somehow, the elder princeling forgot or pretended to forget a number of major issues about which the Cambodian people are eager to know and which they want the prince—who boasts about being the famous son [of the samdech]—to give clear answers on, not evasive answers that skirt around or shirk his responsibility.

The first issue the people want him to clarify is his alliance with the genocidal Khmer Rouge [KR]—whose hands are stained with the people's blood—with whom he has worked shoulder-to-shoulder in the past more than 10 years in order to wreak havoc upon the motherland and people. On the morning of 20 November 1991, he signed an agreement with the CPP; so what was the purpose of his signing of another agreement with Son Sen [Khmer Rouge leader] in the afternoon? Moreover, a number of FUNCINPEC generals, who recently cut loose from the prince and defected to the CPP, also want to know the topic and purpose of his meetings with KR leaders (?at the border area) each month.

Another issue that remains the most painful memory of all for the Cambodian people is that the prince has ordered FUNCINPEC troops from ANKI [National Army of Independent Cambodia] to cooperate with the KR to attack our people in several localities, such as Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province and the provincial capital city of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. As for a great many FUNCINPEC provincial office heads, they are well recognized by the people as arch murderers whose hands are stained with the blood of the people's relatives, children, wives, parents [words indistinct].

To deny his collusion with the KR, the elder princeling has the habit of claiming that the KR have also attacked FUNCINPEC. This is really a pack of lies. Actually, the KR are the allies of the elder princeling but they have never lowered themselves to become an equal of FUNCINPEC [words indistinct]. The alliance does exist, but with conditions, meaning the KR is a senior and FUNCINPEC a junior partner. If the younger brother FUNCINPEC is disobedient and does not listen to the elder brother KR, it will certainly be beaten. These are just some of the KR's warnings. So in the relations between the elder princeling and the KR, who is the boss or supervisor? Is the elder princeling already aware of his own strength? Does he already clearly understand the KR?

Our people—who remember the KR from when they were (?under the genocidal regime's control) for three years, eight months, and 20 days—can never understand why the elder princeling dares boast that he can be reconciled with the KR or avoid making war with the KR. In fact, the war can only be deterred if the elder prince agrees to hand power back to the KR and allows the latter to bring back the genocidal regime. Anyway, the KR's main goal is power. So no one can negotiate with the KR, unless they are allowed to seize power again. UNTAC is unable to negotiate with the KR and even the samdech is not recognized by the KR, let alone the elder princeling. The people can never believe the princeling's assertion, unless he is willing to hand over all power to the KR. Can he still deny this?

Our people are well aware that the FUNCINPEC party has been tremendously involved in instigating sabotage, terrorism, assassination, and armed robbery. According to Lieutenant Generals Kan Rat, Su Kimsun, and Kim Hang, in the recent past the elder princeling ordered the printing of fake baht bank notes [Thai currency] of 300-million face value, and also a significant amount of dollars, for the purpose of sabotaging the country's economy and destroying the people's stable livelihood then putting the blame on the SOC and the CPP.

Obviously, since the FUNCINPEC party installed its office in the interior of the country, robbery has significantly increased and the arrested robbers are mostly FUNCINPEC members. Recently the Phnom Penh police, in cooperation with UNTAC police, arrested inside the FUNCINPEC office armed bandits who had killed some of the people like animals. How many robbers have taken refuge in the FUNCINPEC office? According to the revelation by Lieutenant Colonel Nhoek Bunthan of FUNCINPEC, who was arrested by the SOC police for an armed robbery in Phnom Penh, only FUNCINPEC has established three groups of armed robbers and each group is made up of at least 40 members.

Has the elder princeling had anything to say about this? Moreover, our people wonder why the princeling, who claims to be a peace lover, has shipped a great quantity of weapons into Phnom Penh. What is the reason for the shipment? Is the princeling keeping those weapons for the KR to carry out attacks to wrest back power in the wake of the elections?

The prince should also clearly account for the issue of corruption that he has used as tool to attack other people. Has the FUNCINPEC party already completely solved the corruption problem? Are the FUNCINPEC leaders all clean? According to reliable sources, the elder princeling has three villas in [word indistinct], three in Bangkok, two in France, and a number of rented houses in France, as well as some money deposited in overseas banks. Where does the money come from? What was his salary while teaching at a French law school? Could he buy those villas with that salary? Where is the money from the sale of national treasures, such as busts of statues stolen from various provinces, especially Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey? Where were the sculptures stolen from the Banteay Chhma temple sold? What is the money from that sale for? And now where is the sum of more than 700 milion baht from the sale of logs in the region under the princeling's control?

These are the key issues the people want to know about and on which the princeling has not yet provided an explicit explanation. As he always boasts that he is a lawyer, the people just want to ask what he has done for the supreme interests of the country and people since he received his degree. When the people were living in a sea of blood and tears during the three years, eight months, and 20 days of the Pol Pot regime, where was the princeling? And as the people have revived and struggled to oppose the return of the Pol Pol genocidal regime during the past 14 years, what has he been doing?

After the [Paris] accords came into existence, what has he done for the people and country? As he cannot even preserve his small party, is he really capable of achieving national reconciliation? Or does he want to be reconciled with the KR alone?

Even more ironically, with the elections approaching and the KR declaring that they will launch offensives aimed at subverting the election process, the elder princeling, who used to say that he loves the people and will die alongside the people, has instead boarded an aircraft and gone abroad. Is the move taken by the princeling aimed at providing the KR, his ally, with an opportunity to launch an offensive freely or does he want to keep himself away from the attack?

Our people are of the opinion that if the elder princeling really loves the nation and people as he claims at all times, he should stay and share weal and woe with the people, specifically in this difficult time. If he has the tendency to always rush away in this manner, how can the people rely on him? Is he waiting until after the CPP and the SOC Government, using their right to self-defense, restore normalcy to return and start shouting again? If so, the people want a clear explanation from the elder princeling so they can come back down to earth.

Hun Sen Speaks in Srei Santhor 15 May

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[Speech by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, at a rally in the Srei Santhor District of Kompong Cham Province on 15 May—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to revered venerable monks and beloved compatriots. Today, I am very happy to be able to come back here. Yesterday, the reporter wearing shorts over there asked me in the Kompong Cham provincial town: Your Excellency is traveling by boat here. Do you mean to avoid the Kompong Cham-Phnom Penh road where (?attacks are currently taking place)? I told her that this is not true. I enjoy using all means of transportation, except for aeroplanes, because it flies too high and prevents me from seeing my people. The leaders of some political parties travel only by plane on their election campaigns. As for me, today I came here by boat. A few years ago I came by motorcycle. Last year, I lost my way and rode up to a village where a school called Cambodian-Indian Friendship was located.

However, today I am very pleased to see again the clergy, grandparents, uncles, and aunties who just now asked me for help. You should help me before I can help you. If you do not help me by failing to vote for the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], how can I help you? Perhaps I need to speak at length today because I have lot of things to tell you. So before I leave Kompong Cham Province where I have made the most political statements, I would like to confirm that there are tens of thousands of people taking part in this rally. At each of my previous rallies, there were 40,000 to 80,000 participants, except at the Kaoh Sotin District school inauguration, which was attended by slightly more than 20,000 people. That was because the people found it hard to cross to this side of the river. However, I am anxious to know why the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] radio—I have to deal strictly with the radio today—broadcast that only 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 people attended each of my rallies. Was the number wrongly read or written? I only want to ask the UNTAC radio this. Actually, there were more than 50,000 people at my rally in Vihear Suor, nearly 50,000 in the Kompong Cham provincial town, more than 50,000 in (?Kompong Siem District), more than 50,000 in the Prey Veng provincial town, more than 50,000 in the Takeo provincial town, more than 50,000 in Tram Kak District, more than 40,000 in Angkor Chey District, nearly 80,000 in the Kampot provincial town, more than 40,000 in Kien Svay District and Prek Russei of Kandal Province, more than 80,000 in Kompong Speu Province, more than 60,000 in Battambang Province, and more than 50,000 in Siem Reap Province. Why couldn't the UNTAC radio gauge the exact number of people attending? Is it blind? Huh! I am not afraid of UNTAC. This is my right to speak, to inform my people. Is the UNTAC radio infiltrated by the Khmer Rouge [KR]? When there were only 400 people taking part in a meeting organized by a party, the radio said it was 4,000. And when there were 40,000 people attending one of our meetings, it said 4,000. So I would like to inform the compatriots nationwide that when there were some 40,000 people present at the meeting in Ponhea Krek District, the radio said only 4,000. So compatriots should wait and listen to what the UNTAC radio will say about the number of participants at our meeting here. Is there a KR plant in the UNTAC radio? Huh! I am not afraid to ask this question. My name is Hun Sen. Sen [100,000] is more than maeun [10,000]. That was how the UNTAC radio broadcast. We want to know whether the numbers were wrongly written or the announcer misread them. It is reported that there are only a few eligible voters in this district, but the number of the people gathering here today is about two-thirds of the total number of eligible voters [words indistinct] although the actual population in this locality is small. This is the first issue I want to raise to deal a blow to UNTAC. Huh! Hun Sen is never afraid of anything. As I always say, I will strike at any major power that makes a wrong statement. Does it [UNTAC radio] intend to influence the election process?

Lately, something strange happened. A number of political parties, especially the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party conducted their election campaigns at the fish markets in O Reang Euv district seat, Kompong Cham provincial town, Ponhea Krek district seat. Where could the sellers move their baskets to to avoid the rallies. Like it or not, they had to stay there because they had no place to move their baskets to. They needed to sell their goods as well. Those parties claimed in their propaganda that there were a lot of people attending their rallies. How can they be like this? Why didn't they look for some other place? A fish market is for selling goods, so why did the campaigning take place there? Their claims that there were scores of people present at their meetings are aimed at influencing the polls. The Thai TV Channel 9 crew and UPI reporters should now take photos and count the number of the people at this rally.

So! What will UNTAC say about this gathering? In other areas, there were also foreign reporters, but I do not know why they gave the wrong numbers either. It is possible that the announcer misread the numbers. The news writers are foreigners, but the announcer when he reads the report, he might miss a figure. For example, instead of reading 40,000, he read only 4,000. Anyway, it is likely that the UNTAC radio is infiltrated. I want to publicly make this accusation. I can no longer afford to ignore this problem. So you should rebroadcast the rallies on radio and television so the numbers of participants can be counted. Those rallies were all videotaped. This is one of the problems.

There is another problem. Yesterday, the KR's Khieu Samphan issued a statement saying that the elections would lead to a civil war. In the meantime, I was told that the Voice of America [VOA]—I did not listen to VOA—quoted a political party leader as saying in an interview with its correspondent that he was prepared to rush back to the United States because on 18 May Mr. Hun Sen would surround the FUNCINPEC party headquarters. And a few days ago, it was claimed in a propaganda that I would flee the country tomorrow. [snickers] I will flee tomorrow, 16 May. Remember, I am in Srei Santhor District today, 15 May, and tomorrow morning I will meet with all the ambassadors in Phnom Penh who have requested to see me, Hun Sen. They will probably ask Hun Sen to provide protection on the election days.

On the KR threat, why did the KR raise this question? The KR are now ostracized because they have excluded themselves from the election process. Nevertheless, politically at present, they still have something to do with the accords and the SNC [Supreme National Council]. However, after the elections, they will become bandits, so this is why they are carrying out threats and attacks in this or that area and have also declared they will wage a civil war. Somehow, I wish to make it clear today that we should not let ourselves be deceived by the KR and that there will be no civil war after the elections. We have to bear in mind that a civil war can only occur if we do not vote. So if the elections are held, there will be no civil war, come what may. This is because after the elections, the people will grant discretionary powers to a party so it can form a legitimate government to administer the country. Those refusing to respect the election results and constitution will be regarded as bandits. So the KR will become bandits and there will be no civil war, in any case.

As the compatriots can see, the political party leader I mentioned before is actually intent on doing something to create a disturbance. As a party leader, if the SOC encircles the FUNCINPEC party headquaters, why does he need to run away? Suppose the FUNCINPEC party headquaters is surrounded, why will he also run away? So we can see that when something happens, those holding foreign passports or being of foreign nationality will vanish at the drop of a hat. This is what we can see. And so, can we trust the leaders or people's deputy candidates of the other 19 parties who have foreign citizenship and residences abroad? When something happens they will run away. They will not adamantly stay like the CPP that has always shared weal and woe with the people. From empty hands, we have always been struggling together to surmount all manner of difficulties and sufferings.

Yesterday, I read the newspaper KAOH SANTEPHEAP. I was surprised to see that the Foreign Ministry has issued more than 8,600 passports to some of our compatriots. And it is thought that by the time of the elections the number will increase to 9,000. This shows that some of our people are worried and are ready to run away. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to those people to remain calm. Why did they stay a few years ago, but plan to run away now? Because there are too many political parties in the country.

A brother claimed that the reason he wanted to run away was because he was afraid that the CPP would lose the elections. He said he would certainly run away if the CPP lost and the other parties, especially FUNCINPEC, won. That being the case, everyone should vote for the CPP, not FUNCINPEC. Why shouldn't we vote for that party? Because for more than 14 years when Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen have been here, no one has made plans to run away. In any case, if people did run away, it was only temporary due to KR attacks on their villages. After the onslaughts, they would return. They never run away to other countries. So the compatriots are urged to weigh up whether during the past 14 years with the CPP and the SOC government, they ever prepared passports in this manner.

It is obvious that not all of the 9,000 applicants for the passports plan to visit their families abroad or to travel but are preparing to flee the country. If we plan to abandon our country like that, how can we be the owner of the destiny of our nation and homeland? If those of foreign nationality want to leave, it is their own business. They have a habit of doing that all the time. When something happens, the run away at once. However, for our compatriots in the country, we have to persist in staying home. If you do not want to run away, to be killed, you must not vote for them, except the CPP, which is capable of ensuring your safety.

I have, on behalf of the party, said that this party absolutely guarantees to prevent the return of the genocidal regime and guarantees that people's legitimate property is not confiscated. It guarantees the country's development. Therefore, we should not flee and abandon the country. If people plan to vote for FUNCINPEC and various political parties, however, they might want to flee because by then I would be no longer in command of the army, the police, and the civilian administration.

So, this is an issue on which I appeal to compatriots to be calm so that we can carry out our duty, namely to vote at all costs, and to vote correctly to avoid being forced to flee the country and to avoid being rounded up and killed. That is a vote for the CPP, which has always provided guarantees and has stayed with the people for over 14 years. [words indistinct] why should Hun Sen flee the country? Even if I am half-paralyzed, I will not flee. The one who runs is perhaps not Hun Sen. Those who still retain foreign nationality with house and wife abroad will flee. Hun Sen will not flee, not even during the hardest time. This is an issue which I would like to stress because this is what is happening: There is panic to stock up rice. And if voting was done incorrectly and the CPP lost, it will be the end; do not bank on the stocked up rice. In 1975 when the Khmer Rouge chased people out of cities and towns, what could people take along? Forget about those bicycles, horse carts, motorcycles. And maybe bye-bye to this fine school as well, and bye-bye again professors and teachers. Compatriots who are Muslims, bye-bye to the mosque. Monks will have to say good-bye to monasteries. This is the story.

Election time is approaching; the situation is developing and changing. So, we should be calm and vote for the party that guarantees the nonreturn of the Pol Pot regime; the nonseizure of ownership, property, and house; and that there will be no massacre. We have been living for 14 years. This is an issue I would like to raise.

There are now more issues which I would like to take this opportunity to talk about. On 6 May at the inauguration of a high school in Dangkao District in Phnom Penh City, I said I was ready to meet leaders of various political party in front of the people or on television. The paper REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA, 12 May issue, said Prince Ranariddh, Son Sann, and Hun Sen ought to meet on television. I welcome this and am always ready to meet the prince and Your Excellency for a debate on television to enable compatriots to clearly understand policies for the country in the future and to link the past, present, and future. I am ready. Please come. A neutral place can be chosen, an UNTAC place. We will meet, record the program, and broadcast it. I am always ready. This is for no other purpose than to allow our compatriots to clearly see the leaders of the three political parties discuss national issues. This is to avoid accusations being levelled at one another.

For example, when Prince Ranariddh addressed a rally at Veal Men [ground north of the royal palace in Phnom Penh] he accused us of granting the continental shelf to Vietnam. I replied from Kampot: If you see Vietnam moves the border and annexes Cambodian territory anywhere, you tell others clearly and we will go see it together. Do not just make accusations. I call on the prince to come along to see Kaoh Wai Island, the island which the Thieu-Ky group in Saigon seized by force in 1972. The Lon Nol side could not do anything then. I signed an agreement with Vietnam and got Wai Island back; it is now ours. Our troops are there. And oil companies are exploring for oil there.

I launch this appeal to the prince. If you are really a courageous politician, please come. There is no need to fly in State of Cambodia [SOC] aircraft; we will fly in an UNTAC plane. We will go together and see with neutral correspondents whether the Wai Island belongs to Cambodia or not. And the land border too; we will go and see it together. Do not just talk about it and make accusations. No, you cannot do this, making wrong accusations. This is no different from Pol Pot killing us and accusing us of being KGB or CIA, or Vietnam's lackeys. Three million people perished. Now it is prince's turn because the prince learns the same doctrine from the same teacher. He is even a pupil of the Khmer Rouge. Now I am ready. I will reduce my activities in Phnom Penh to prepare for the meeting before the election. Before the end of the campaign, please prince and Your Excellency, set a date; I am ready. And if the prince and Your Excellency do not reply, then let compatriots judge whether you have the courage to debate issues on television for our citizens to see for themselves.

I have a set of questions to put to the prince and Your Excellency. This is advance notice for you. This will be broadcast tonight; record it and prepare answers for Hun Sen.

The first question I will put to the prince and Your Excellency is this: From the years 1975 to 1978, was there any genocide regime in Cambodia? This is the first question. From 1975 to 1978, during the Pol Pot regime of three years, eight months, and 20 days, was there genocide in Cambodia? Was there killing in Cambodia? This is the first question; it is not one to corner you. But this is a political game. Those who play politics should dare to recognize the truth.

I can tell the clergy that there could be two answers to this question. The first answer would be that there was no genocide, no killing in Cambodia. In this case, we understand; there is no need to ask any more questions. This is enough. We will understand if they dare to answer that in 78 there was no killing and that Pol Pot did not kill people. We should then understand and stop asking because they are also Pol Pot if they answer that there was no massacre. Do not forget, five relatives and 14 nephews and nieces of the prince [Ranariddh] died because of Pol Pot. Will the prince dare say that there was no killing? This is the first question. If the answer is that there was no massacre, there is no need to ask any more because he is with Pol Pot.

The second answer is to say that there was a massacre. In that case I would further ask: What should be done during a Pol Pot regime? Pol Pot was killing people on such a scale. Should Pol Pot be allowed to stay or should he be toppled? This is the follow-up question. It starts with a question on whether Pol Pot killed people in 75-78 and whether there was genocide or not. If the answer is no, I will stop asking. If the answer is yes, I will ask further: What do you do, what is your opinion, if Pol Pot killed people on such a scale? Should Pol Pot be toppled or should Pol Pot be allowed to stay until today?

For the Cambodian people, we clearly answered that Pol Pot should be toppled by any means. Just now, a grandfather said he was evacuated to Kompong Thom for over three years. He was liberated by 7 January and was able to return to Srei Santhor. If you were Cambodian people inside Cambodia, what would you do? This is a historic truth. Pol Pot should be toppled, but how? You gentlemen were in France and in the United States. Those of you abroad did not move and did not say a word while the Cambodian people cried out for saviors. The other day, a Cambodian woman—from a party which I know only the name of the person; I know the name of the party but I do not want the party to lose face—said: I do not want Cambodian women to appeal to destiny. It was nicely said. However, when Cambodian women died, when these women's husbands, children, and grandchildren were taken away to be killed, where were you, lady? For 14 years, quite a number of Cambodian women were killed by Pol Pot. Many Cambodian women become widows; many have been disabled. Where were you, lady?

What is strange is that a few days ago the Khmer Rouge attacked a train, killing (?130) and wounding 42, including three women who were raped by the Khmer Rouge before being killed. The paper KAOH SANTEPHEAP even published photographs about this. Has this Cambodian woman denounced this? A few days ago, a four-month old baby was killed by the Khmer Rouge. Has this Cambodian woman denounced this? We should clearly see this.

Now let me return to my questions. What should be done during the Pol Pot regime? Since Pol Pot was killing people and committing genocide, should he be allowed to live to this day or should he be toppled? This is the first question.

The second question I will put to the prince and Your Excellency. Ths is not just for the prince and Your Excellency Son Sann, but for leaders of other parties as well. From the year 1979 to September.. [pauses] ...October (?1990), if you were the CPP, the SOC, and Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and Chea Sim, what would you have done when you were faced with a situation in which you have nothing in your hands. You had to oppose and prevent Pol Pot from coming back and an economic embargo was applied against the country? What would you have done if you were the CPP? If you were Hun Sen, what would you have done? Answer this. Because millions of the Cambodian people, who have survived—I do not count those who were born after 1979; those who were seven years old before 1979—were aware of the suffering. What would you have done? We have been accused of being also communist because we accepted communist aid.

I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots a bit about this. No-string-attached foreign aid and aid from various international organizations should be accepted, regardless of the countries the aid comes from. If you accuse our regime of receiving aid from the former Soviet Union, socialist Eastern Europe, and Vietnam, Laos, and (?Cuba), do not forget two points.

The first point, in the Sankum Reas Niyum regime of the samdech [Sihanouk's popular title], the prince received more aid from socialist countries than from capitalist countries. The prince was willing to refuse U.S. aid and accept aid from the Soviet Union, China, Korea, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Romania, and other (?socialist) countries. Was the prince a communist when he accepted aid from socialist countries? How come the prince can receive this aid and we cannot while we were starving? Now look at the Khmer-Soviet Technical Institute, which was built by the Soviet Union during the samdech's era, and the Soviet hospital, which was also Soviet aid. Our factory in Kompong Cham was aid from China. There are many others. His Excellency [H.E.] Keat Chhon, who was then industry minister, knew about this. He was minister many times. This is the first point. Do not forget it and accuse me of being a communist for accepting socialist aid. The prince also did this. In this case, to make it easier, just accuse the prince because the latter was willing to refuse U.S. aid and accept aid from socialist countries. Why can the prince accept it?

The second point. Gentlemen, do not forget the aid to fight the Cambodian people for 12... [pauses] ...13 years, the aid from communist China for you to fight the Cambodian people. Why did you accept aid from communist China? Just do not forget this. If you were Hun Sen, the CPP, the SOC, and Heng Samrin, what would you have done? Should money be printed in 79? Why? The Pol Pot regime destroyed everything. Should nmoney be printed for use in a situation in which we should set up (?markets)? Should we let people take rice to exchange for fish, exchange fish for cloth, and use cloth to exchange for eggs? No, we have to print money. If they were us, they would have done the same thing we did. Should we set up schools, universities, senior and junior high schools, primary schools, and various technical schools? Should we do this? Should we have monks again? Should we restore Islam if you were Hun Sen and the party? Please clearly answer this. [passage indistinct]

The third question. I want to ask this. This ought to be the second question; however, in my draft, it is the third question. In the period 1979-1991, should Pol Pot be allowed to return? This is all linked together [words indistinct] it is like a cluster of questions. These are for those doctors; there are many doctors now coming to Cambodia. I want to sum up as follows.

I will start by asking this question: In 1975-1978, was there the genocidal Pol Pot regime? Was there any killing? There would be two answers. One will say there was no killing; in this case we would not ask any more. If the answer is yes, we will ask what should be done in that case. Should it be allowed to stay or be toppled? I will follow up with this: After toppling it, should it be allowed to return between 1979 and now? Give answers. Should the regime be allowed to return if it was a brutal and savage regime committing genocide? The answer will be no. If this is the case, I have to provide protection. I am not wrong in doing this; I am not wrong in protecting the people and enabling them to live and develop. I am only protecting the people from being killed and preventing the Khmer Rouge from setting up the genocidal regime again. I am protecting the people's property from destruction. I am protecting the people to enable the latter to earn a living. This is an issue [words indistinct] for our people in the country who had been through the Pol Pot time, the answer is that we had to oppose it. In this case, the Khmer Rouge have guns, do we use our teeth to bite them if we do not recruit... [changes thought] ...have an Army. The Khmer Rouge have guns. Do we use bamboo stumps to oppose them? How can they say such a thing? How can they accuse us of recruiting troops. How about the Khmer Rouge rounding up people in refugee camps, and FUNCINPEC and Son Sann rounding up people in camps to fight and destroy the nation in an attempt to create the genocidal regime again? What they did was not wrong while we were at fault for opposing it.

The other day Siem Reap was attacked. A few days ago, an attack was launched against Phnum Sruoch, killing children aged... [changes thought] Phnum Sruoch in Kompong Speu. Four months [words indistinct] if we do not defend and oppose it [words indistinct] they said we rely on the police and troops. Look, I do not understand these people. If these guys become prime minister or president, maybe they will abolish the Army and let the people use their teeth to bite thieves. When thieves break in with guns, let the people bite the thieves. Hey, do not use this deceitful propaganda trick. What country in the world does not have soldiers? Ask these persons, what country does not have troops and police? They accuse us of relying on soldiers and police. The other day, without the SOC Army, the Khmer Rouge would have taken Siem Reap. And if the Khmer Rouge took Siem Reap, there is no need to talk about the election now, instead wait until the year 2000. This cannot be done. They know they will not die by fleeing abraod. They will flee at the first opportunity. It is us, our people who will die. Yet they accuse us of relying on troops and police. This is the third problem.

The fourth problem I would like to raise concerns the border issue. I would like to ask the prince and Your Excellency Son Sann about the border issue. Maybe only these two parties are concerned with this. Newspapers have reported that if they win, Son Sann wants to take [back] Kampuchea Kraom. I will ask him when we meet on television: How do you take it? If you did not say it, your party members did, about taking Kampuchea Kraom. How? I would like to ask about the method to take it if Vietnam does not give it. Vietnam will not give it; it was many hundreds of years ago. Even Kuwait, which was recently split from Iraq, Kuwait [as heard] launched an attack to take it back. But the United States, France, and Britain attacked Saddam Husayn who is defeated to this day. Now, be specific about it, how do you take Kampuchea Kraom back if Vietnam refuses to give it? Through negotiations? Negotiations will produce no results. So, attacks will be launched. In that case, you will be branded war criminals. I read this in newspapers, which clearly report this, saying Son Sann demands to have Kampuchea Kraom back. I would like to ask this question.

Now let's turn to Prince Ranariddh, who accused us of selling land to Vietnam [words indistinct]. Now I would like answers to my set of questions.

First, will Prince Ranariddh demand sovereignty rights over Kaoh Wai... [corrects himself] ...Kaoh Tral, called Phu Quoc by Vietnam? This is a question that should be asked (?immediately). This island indeed used to belong to Cambodia. Later on, it was called Kaoh Tral; Vietnam now calls it Kaoh Phu Quoc. The French had drawn a line called (Brevier) line. I am not going to talk about this issue in detail. I want to talk about the samdech [Sihanouk]. He did not demand Kaoh Tral, Kaoh Phu Quoc, back. You, who claim to be the samdech's outstanding son and who follows the samdech, how come you do not respect the samdech? The samdech did not ask to have Kaoh Wai... [corrects himself] ...Kaoh Phu Quoc back? Or were you just making noise? I ask this: Will the prince demand sovereignty rights over Kaoh Phu Quoc. I am also aware of the border issue. The prince is not the only one.

Now, suppose the prince accepts that Cambodia has sovereignty over Kaoh Tral, Kaoh Phu Quoc, I would like to ask questions on two more points. First, is the prince following the policy of Samdech Euv [Sihanouk19s popular title]? Since he was in power, from 1941 to 1970, Samdech Euv never asked for sovereignty over Kaoh Phu Quoc. This is the opposite of Prince Ranariddh19s claim to follow Samdech Euv. I follow Samdech Euv; I respect him. He left maps with land and maritime borders before the year 1970. I will defend only that. If the prince wants to have [the island back], he is not following Samdech Euv.

Second, what will the prince do if Vietnam refuses to give it back? Will you fight Vietnam? The prince will certainly answer we will fight; in that case this will be a war crime. These are questions I have to ask.

Another question I would like to ask. Where are the places that the prince claimed Vietnam has moved border markers into Cambodia? Prince, you come along with me, with UNTAC, various political parties, and foreign reporters [words indistinct] together; Vietnam will not fire on us. We will get in touch with Vietnam to arrange a visit to the border with UNTAC. Does the prince dare to go? I am ready to go. If you are afraid of mines, Hun Sen will demine the area for you [words indistinct]. You said Kaoh Wai island? If this island is more (?appropriate), prince, you come along with Hun Sen to visit the island. If you dare not come, you are defeated by your propaganda [words indistinct].

This current generation of politicians should not be allowed to get away. They should be punished when caught lying; otherwise they will continue to cheat. These cheating tricks should be (?exposed). I am ready, prince. I can talk to Akashi about going to Kaoh Wai island. What are the points along the border that have been claimed that Cambodia has given to Vietnam. We will go and see them. We have already agreed on the maps to use, the 1:100,000, published by France19s Geographic Department of Indochina before (?1952). We will go together. If the prince dare not go, it can be considered that the prince is cheating the Cambodian people. I am going to corner FUNCINPEC; otherwise it will go on cheating people everywhere. I have to say all this. Politicians should have courage.

We acknowledge that we still have problems with Vietnam and Thailand; maybe not with Laos. With Vietnam and Thailand, the border must be reexamined to conform with the maps. Some of the border markers have been lost. There is also the sea issue, which I talked about in Kampot. We have to talk to Thailand too because measurements will be made from the maritime border; there are basic lines [words indistinct] economic at the bottom of the ocean. Starting from Kaoh Kong, the line will lead to Trat. If Thailand starts measuring from Khlong Yai, it will lead to Kaoh Kong. So, we will have to negotiate. On the Vietnamese side. If Vietnam measures from its side, according to maritime (?law), it can claim Kampot and Takeo. And if measures [words indistinct] take all Vietnamese islands [words indistinct] negotiations. Many countries are conducting negotiations. Thailand and Malaysia are also facing the same problem; they are negotiating. For example the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa islands. China, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia, all claim these islands. There should be negotiations among governments. So, if the prince [words indistinct] dare not, you lose [passage indistinct] I also defend the land [words indistinct] I am not going to take back Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam] and Surin [former Cambodian territory now part of northeastern Thailand] [words indistinct]. The samdech did not ask for sovereignty over Kaoh Tral island; I will also not ask for it.

So, is Hun Sen following the samdech or the prince, if the latter demands sovereignty over Kaoh Tral island? If the prince did not ask for this, he was wrong in accusing Hun Sen. Talking about Kaoh Wai island [change of thought] Kaoh Tral. Kaoh Wai is already ours; Lon Nol coud not get it back but we got it back [passage indistinct].

Son San said he wants to get Kampuchea Kraom back [words indistinct] Hun Sen [words indistinct] guarantees that the genocidal regime will not be allowed to return; Prince Ranariddh [words indistinct] the Khmer Rouge.

Now I would like to ask the prince this: How do you reconcile with the Khmer Rouge? Please answer this. I will start my questions when we meet. How do you reconcile with the Khmer Rouge since the latter will not recognize the election result and the new constitution? Is the prince willing to tear up the new constitution? This is destroying the results of UNTAC efforts and the Cambodian people in the election. I would like to say that the Khmer Rouge have considered the election null and void [words indistinct]. They therefore will not recognize the election result. If they do not recognize the election result, the Khmer Rouge will also not recognize the new constitution. So, the prince has to force the Khmer Rouge to abide by the new constitution. The Khmer Rouge will not do this because they do not recognize the election result. So, if the Khmer Rouge refuse to abide by the new constitution, is the prince willing to tear up the new constitution? This would be an offense to the Cambodian people who have voted. It would be an offense to the United Nations, which has spent over $2,000 million and employed over 20,000 people; (?some) UNTAC staff have died. This would be an offense [passage indistinct]. If the constitution is not torn up, the Khmer Rouge will attack. This is the story. If the constitution is not abandoned, the Khmer Rouge will attack. And if this happens, I would like the prince to answer, will the prince be willing to be killed or will he [passage indistinct].

Let me tell you. I have put this question not just to the samdech's son. I had put this question to the samdech himself. Everyone knows that Hun Sen had talked to the samdech. I respect the samdech. But when it comes to politics, it is my right [passage indistinct]. As long as the Khmer Rouge do not have the power and have not brought back Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge will not be satisfied. So, prince, what should be done? You, who boast so much that voting for the CPP [words indistinct]. Now (?can) you avoid war with the Khmer Rouge? The prince said the Khmer Rouge have all come out from the jungle; they will not attack. Well, the Khmer Rouge are out of the jungle because you have torn up the constitution. Once you tore up the constitution, the Khmer Rouge are willing to come out. When they come out, they will not kill the prince; the prince will be spared at first. However, the people will be the first to die. What will the prince do? As leader, you have to be responsible for the country's destiny and for the people's lives. You do not just talk to get yourself into office and be arrogant.

Over the past few years, [words indistinct] I am older than my age [words indistinct] Being prime minister is not like being an actor or a king in a drama, or a prime minister in a movie. Being prime minister, wearing a necktie and going abroad; this is not worth it. A prime minister should work to ensure that people live, that people develop [passage indistinct]. We should be responsible for [words indistinct].

How will the prince reconcile with the Khmer Rouge? Please inform others about this. I pass this question on before we meet on television so that the prince can get ready. For Hun Sen the prince [passage indistinct] or we just wait until the time we meet. It is no problem with Hun Sen. Hun Sen does not have weak points for you to pick on.

Now we ask this question: Have the prince and Your Excellency heard and seen the Khmer Rouge killing the Cambodian people, Vietnamese residents, and UNTAC staff? I would like to ask this question. If you have seen and heard about this, why did you not denounce it? This is another point I want to ask. Is this because you are friends or what? Or (?was it because) the prince and Your Excellency dare not do it? Other political parties, including a Cambodian woman, who nicely said that she does not want Cambodian women to plead with destiny, why did you not denounce it when Cambodian women were dying? Was it because you were too busy trying to win votes? If that is the case—busy trying to win votes and forget the people's hardship and death—this is not being a responsible politician. Will compatriots dare to vote for a party that does not acknowledge historic truth and reality but instead think only of power? Can we trust this kind of persons? People were dying one on top of another; a train was derailed. In Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, (?and other places), people died in great numbers. [words indistinct] However, there were two parties that denounced this after I made noise [passage indistinct], judging from newspaper reports. There was no denunciation from FUNCINPEC and Son Sann. [words indistinct] others say it was the Khmer Rouge; why did they not say it was the Khmer Rouge? Was it out of fear? Well, they are friends, are they not? About 70 percent of FUNCINPEC offices are taken up by the Khmer Rouge. In [words indistinct], Srei Santhor, Batheay, and Cheung Prey, [words indistinct] they are cooperating to bring the Khmer Rouge out from the jungle. At some places, the Khmer Rouge are hiding even inside the offices [words indistinct] going out at night to open fire on village heads. Terrorism in [words indistinct] is rife [words indistinct] bandits with the ranks of lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. These thieves are commanded by generals. This is your party, prince. You cannot escape this. Our people, who have lost children, husbands, and relatives, are demanding compensation from the prince [passage indistinct]

Compatriots in some places, who are at this meeting, say that FUNCINPEC is the Khmer Rouge. According to district police and district chiefs [words indistinct] not to come. Still you have come. An elderly person [words indistinct] taking along grandchildren saying last night we were watching for nearly two hours [passage indistinct] UNTAC radio.

Now let me talk a bit. Clergy and compatriots, I am all confused now [words indistinct]. This is the point I am confused about. They have accused me, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and SOC leaders of being Khmer Rouge and also of being Vietnam's puppet. This is what confuses me. Now, let's be clear about it. Who is Hun Sen. Some say he is Vietnam's puppet; others say he is a Khmer Rouge member. [passage indistinct] During the struggle against the Americans, I was accused of being a colonel of Lon Nol but was not yet arrested [words indistinct]. Later on [words indistinct] leading the resistance forces relying on Vietnam [words indistinct]. In Moscow, we were told we are liberals [words indistinct]. In Moscow, the center of communism, the communists said Hun Sen is a liberal. In France, the liberal place, they said Hun Sen is a communist. What should I do [words indistinct]. Whatever you say, Hun Sen is Cambodian [words indistinct]; he does things the Cambodian way. Only the Cambodian people can boss Hun Sen around. The people want to turn to privatization; I go along. The people want to have monasteries; I oblige. [passage indistinct] Only the Cambodian people can order Hun Sen around. I am not a lackey of any foreigner. Furthermore, I have no foreign nationality like some of the people who are now boasting that they are serving Cambodians. I would like to ask these people: There are only eight more days before the election, are you willing to renounce your foreign nationality—French, American, and Australian—before the election?

Compatriots, wait and see whether the prince and excellencies, who hold French and American nationalities, renounce their nationalities and are willing to gamble. Do not forget, politicians with foreign nationality walk with two legs and receive two benefits; one from the people and another from the country [words indistinct]. And maybe these people will take money from Cambodia to pay tax in France. Some people dare not renounce their nationality; they have already paid a sum of money toward their retirement benefit. I am really afraid of Cambodian politicians receiving foreign influence. [words indistinct] Some law professors who are leaders of parties in Cambodia are being paid by France. I am not criticizing France. Anyway, let it be. This is not right. Some are receiving benefits from the United States.

Let me now talk about the Khmer Rouge. Let me talk about this because (?this is part) of playing polictics. I am sure His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk will not be angry with me because it is an issue I have to talk about and inform compatriots. Let me talk about the negotiations [passage indistinct]. At that time, because FUNCINPEC accused me of being a Khmer Rouge—there is a tape of this—I asked His Highness [Sihanouk] [words indistinct] how does he see the movement from 1970 to 1975 led by the samdech. The samdech immediately replied to me that it was a patriotic movement, a movement to liberate the nation. I said to the samdech: That is enough; I understand. However, I would like to offer this view. If that movement was a patriotic one and a national liberation movement, the samdech was a patriotic king and Hun Sen a patriotic son, because I went into the jungle to follow the samdech. Without the samdech's appeal, I would not have joined. Without Lon Nol's coup d'etat, the samdech would not have appealed to others to go into the jungle. Without the samdech's appeal, I would not have joined [words indistinct] if that movement was a patriotic movement, the samdech is a patriotic king and I am a patriotic son. However, if the samdech considered that movement as a Khmer Rouge movement, then the samdech is a Khmer Rouge king and I am a Khmer Rouge son. This is the story; it has to be told truthfully. Because I went along with the samdech; I was following the samdech. If the samdech is a patriot and a patriotic king, I am a patriotic son. However, if it was a Khmer Rouge movement, the samdech was the king of the Khmer Rouge and I was the son only. His Highness then turned to saying this: No, no, Your Excellency. Put it this way: We are all patriots; if it was Khmer Rouge, we were all Khmer Rouge together. I said: No, I do not agree. Why? Because of two reasons: If it was a patriotic movement, the samdech would be a great benefactor, because he was a patriotic leader while I was only a son, a little one. However, if it was a Khmer Rouge movement, the samdech's wrongdoing is also great because the samdech was the leader while I was only a follower. This is one difference.

Another difference is from 1975, when the samdech was in the Khmer Rouge prison, I was fighting against the Khmer Rouge until 1989. Therefore, the comparison cannot be made. Therefore, watch out prince, in accusing Hun Sen of being a Khmer Rouge. This might backfire against the samdech. I do not want this to backfire because it will affect you, father; your royal father. His highness will not reproach me because this is a true story. You said I am Khmer Rouge. Why do you not also say that your father is Khmer Rouge? Why does the prince not say that his father is also Khmer Rouge? I have to say this; before I die I have to tell this. Do not indiscriminately accuse me of being Vietnamese and being Khmer Rouge knowing that the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam are fighting each other. Can Hun Sen (?be that way), siding with Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge as well? [words indistinct]

In Moscow, they said Hun Sen is a liberal and in Paris they said Hun Sen is a procommunist. It turned out to be like that [words indistinct].

Now the Khmer Rouge issue. Prince, please stop saying that Hun Sen is a Khmer Rouge. Hun Sen has no any other inclination and is following the samdech. If Hun Sen is Khmer Rouge, the samdech is also Khmer Rouge. Let us be clear about this. While the samdech was imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge, Hun Sen was leading forces to fight against the Khmer Rouge. Let us be clear about this, just in case it backfires on your father. I think his highness will not be angry with me because he has never called me a Khmer Rouge. He said: Your Excellency Hun Sen, Mrs. Hun Sen, you followed me since you were young to fight against the Americans. His highness has acknowledged this and also that I fought the Khmer Rouge. He said: Without H.E. Hun Sen's troops and Vietnamese troops, I too would have died. How is that so?

The samdech also praised us. When the samdech did this, FUNCINPEC and Son Sann were not happy [words indistinct] want to shut him up, arguing that he (?is supposed to be) neutral. He said yes, neutral, but with justice. If the CPP and the SOC have built schools, hospitals, and bridges, how can they not be praised? If you are good, why did you not build bridges, schools, and monasteries? Then, the samdech would have praised you too. [passage indistinct] Hun Sen is Cambodian, one who is not dependent on any country's political influence. Vietnam has helped Cambodia, and we are grateful to Vietnam but not to the extent of giving territory or handing over resources to it. It is not like you, gentlemen, who are receiving salaries [words indistinct]. It is different from you, prince. I am not dependent on anyone's influence. If Vietnam [words indistinct] Hun Sen dares to say this much.

Now let us turn to the prince. Does the prince dare to criticize Thailand? Let me ask: Do you dare criticize Thailand when Thailand brings in people to fell trees and mine for gemstones? As a lover of the country's sovereignty—Cambodia has borders with neighboring countries—do the prince and Your Excellency dare say anything? Does loving the nation, its sovereignty, and independence rest on being daring or not. If I am under Vietnam's influence, I would not dare to say all this. It is not just today that I dare to do this. I dared to do this a long time ago.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to compatriots to vote. It has been heard that Son Sann now says his party will conduct a referendum among his party. I would like to make this appeal. Compatriots, regardless of the parties you belong to, we should vote at any price. This election is extremely important. It is of vital significance. We vote to avoid a civil war, to reconcile the nation under a new constitution, and to build the country through a legitimate government. So, even in parties where leaders have withdrawn from the election, compatriots who are party members should take part in the election. As members of this or that party, we have to serve the election, which is the common cause of (?the people.) I also appeal to troops and officers of the Khmer Rouge armed forces not to listen to their commanders' orders to harass and attack the people's election. If you still have some national idealism and conscience left, please return quickly. If you won't return yet, at the very least, do not carry out activities to destroy the election because this election is for peace, national reconciliation, democracy, and for building and developing the country.

I firmly believe that we will receive support [words indistinct]. I would like to take this opportunity to stress [words indistinct] points to compatriots. I have already talked about these issues in Battambang town. However, I have something to add. After the election, if Hun Sen's government survives, the party will make me prime minister again. Will Hun Sen be able to develop the country? Can Hun Sen eliminate negative phenomenon and corruption? I affirm that this party is the one with the greatest potential. First, it aready has a structure and officials. Second, we have legitimate and are entitled to receive foreign aid given to the government in order to (?develop the country). Third, the CPP will be strengthened in quantity and quality because we have rallied many intellectuals, trained locally and abroad, and those who have just returned from abroad. H.E. Keat Chhon. He is here today. Please show yourself. Please welcome him. He is a nuclear engineer and had gone through two or three coups d'etat. There are the Van Molivans, and others. General Kim Hang is also here today.

It is raining now. Shall we continue or close this session? If we continue, it will be for just a little while. Even if you want to leave, there is nowhere to go to. You will still get wet. Now let us give a big hurrah.

Now let me continue a bit more. General Kim Hang is also here today. Plese welcome him. Our party's force has not been drained but strengthened by people from other parties, even those who have left FUNCINPEC to join the CPP. There are many intellectuals from abroad who have joined the party. Therefore, this party can progress.

We are asked whether we can eliminate negative phenomenon and corruption. I have already said to you from Battambang that when there is war, nothing is easy. We acknowledge that corruption did not take place in Cambodia only during the SOC regime. There was corruption in the samdech's era too. The corruption issue and the pro-Vietnamese stance were used as pretexts to topple the samdech. Lon Nol was deposed using the pretexts of corruption and its pro- American stance. Now they want to topple us through the pretexts of corruption and our pro-Vietnamese stance.

However, we will not use this argument that there was also corruption earlier. We will eliminate corruption and we will take three measures. The first is to consolidate administrative laws. Over the past few years, a number of opportunists have taken advantage of the time when we did not have laws in order to profit. Therefore, in the near future, after we win in the election, we will consolidate and improve the legal framework in order to thwart pilferage and corruption everywhere. Second, we will select honest officials to be in charge of major duties for work efficiency and labor discipline and also to eliminate negative phenomena. I think we have the ability to do this. At the same time, we will think about organizing a pay structure appropriate with the life [words indistinct]. Thirdly, we will make use of mass movements—including private newspapers which do not represent any political party—to thwart and oppose corruption. I will use these movements. The people will watch the officials they have elected. The people will provide information to the relevant organizations or to newspapers to convey information to high levels. We have these measures.

So, KAOH SANTEPHEAP, REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA, please do not worry. As long as the SOC is around, you will continue to exist. Yesterday, I read the KAOH SANTEPHEAP, which FUNCINPEC has threatened many times. I read about an elderly person, a tricyle pedaler who was threatened by FUNCINPEC for reading KAOH SANTEPHEAP. The man did not know what to do. He was so angry. So he wrote to tell KAOH SANTEPHEAP, which published the story in full. There is another person, who signed himself as (A Khat). He used to be at Site B [one of the Cambodian refugee camps along the Camabodian-Thai border]. He also wrote and had his story published. He is a friend of the tricycle pedaler. Both are tricycle pedalers. They are wrong just because they read KAOH SANTEPHEAP.

However, do not forget that KAOH SANTEPHEAP and REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA have bashed the government quite badly too. However, I am grateful to them for objective points. For example, it is through the privately-owned newspapers that I learned about the deputy chief of Phsa Depo [a market in Phnom Penh] ordering the market to move. Neither I nor the government knew about this. The people were told the market would have to be moved after the new year. Without the newspaper report, I would not have known about it. This move directly affected the rice bowl of the people at Phsa Depo. So, I am grateful. There are others, such as in Koh Kong. The papers have provided me with the information. The government will investigate these reports, take measures, and will not be neglectful. If there is enough evidence, officials will be (?removed). We will seriously and genuinely do this after the election. I am neither at all afraid of the people's objective views or the private papers which are really neutral. However, I will not respond if various party papers carry libellous reports. Hun Sen's wife is Cambodian and the papers report she is Vietnamese. What do you do? This was carried in a party and not a private paper. This paper always tries to destroy us. But I support private papers. If I am not working anymore, I will write for private newspapers. I can get 100 or 200 [riel] for this. I can write.

There are so many private papers I cannot remember all of them. Papers such as the popular KAOH SANTEPHEAP, REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA, CHAKRAVAL represent the views of the masses. So do not worry. You represent the views of the masses. This is a power center based on a really neutral basis for analyzing and providing news.

So I will use three measures. Firstly, I will consolidate the legal framework and organize a mechanism to implement laws correctly. I will include a clear separation of the administrative and judiciary sectors to make them independent. I will select honest officials to be in charge of [words indistinct] and improve the living standards a little. I will use the movements of the masses, who are aware of the inapproriate activities of officials. This should be reported to higher levels or published in newspapers. For example, a village head misbehaved. This was reported to the district official, who then shelved the report for fear of a loss of face instead of forwarding it to the provincial office. This should have been forwarded to the newspapers. In this way, we can eliminate these deeds.

However, let me say that in the whole world, there is no country without corruption. This includes the United States, France, and Japan. There is no country without corruption. Various parties have boasted that they are against corruption. General Kim Hang has talked about this many times. Corruption was rampant in just the small patch of territory of Site Two and Site B camps. These people are not in power in Cambodia yet. Six hundred or 700 million baht is equal to 20 or 25 million dollars. They are already cheating one another though they are not yet in power. I am just citing the examples of some parties. For party chiefs, when they register for election, they were given 1,500 (?dollars). Political activists get only $800. In some places, I will spare their names, people are already corrupt even before they win the election.

In O Reang Euv, Suong, and Ponhea Krek, rice provided by party leaders were given to the wives of officials. Yet they go round accusing others of being corrupt.

[Passage indistinct] The big issue is how to solve it. This is for your information, grandmothers and grandfathers.

Earlier there was control determined by law because there was banditry and weapons smuggling. Later we abolished this control. What is called unauthorized control then emerged. Now let me tell you [passage indistinct]. Let me talk about National Route 7 at the border of Kompong Cham and Kandal Provinces. Yesterday cars were fired on and burned [words indistinct]. In only two weeks, scores of people have been killed and cars burnt. This road [words indistinct] apart from Pol Pot there are the so-called self-appointed soldiers and police. KAOH SANTEPHEAP has also reported that disguised policemen are providing protection for gambling dens in Phnom Penh. There are places producing fake army and police insignia and decorations.

Now let us talk about the unsafe roads. If we put troops or militiamen there to protect the roads to enable travel, Pol Pot will not be able to launch an attack. However [passage indistinct]. Suppose the road is 30 km long. We will need to deploy about 300 soldiers to ensure that the Khmer Rouge do not cut off the road or attack cars. Say only two soldiers among the 300 are bad. They start asking for cigarettes and money. This creates problems. The provincial and district chiefs become fed up, so they pull back all the policemen and soldiers from guard duty. But then the losses become greater. The Khmer Rouge attack. And instead of losing only money and a packet of cigarettes, cars are burned and people are killed.

So, if grandfathers and grandmothers were Hun Sen, this is not [words indistinct] issue. How many people will be killed in Khmer Rouge attacks if we do not defend National Route 4, from Phnom Penh to Kompong Som. However, if we defend it with 500 soldiers and only five happen to be bad ones, this will damaged the entire 500, the other 495 soldiers. No control is allowed along the Mekong River. The unauthorized control has emerged somehow from nowhere. [words indistinct] disguised (?Pol Pot) or defectors from somewhere. Sometimes, our soldiers and policemen call in boats to get money. However, if... [changes thought] ...there is fraud. However, there will certainly be no Pol Pot if we deploy forces for protection. This sort of thing has been picked on and criticized.

So, do not forget that war and Pol Pot's destruction have created a lot of problems. If Pol Pot had not attacked and fired on cars and boats, there will be no need for [words indistinct]. There will be no need to deploy policemen and soldiers at those places. If there are no bandits raiding villages, there will be no need for so many rifles. This will be easy to handle. Now that we allow people to have rifles, sometimes they use these weapons to serve [change of thought] 50,000 militiamen. Of this number only 50 are bad and misbehave. This messes us up. But has the government paid any attention to this? Yes it has.

About National Route 6, not 7, from Prek Kdam to Cheung Prey and on to Skun. We have to choose whether to deploy forces to provide protection [words indistinct]. It is inevitable that out of 200 or 300 soldiers on guard that one will out of boredom and without cigarettes ask for a packet of cigarettes. And realizing that the place is quite deserted, he will proceed to ask for 50,000 [riel]. This is the story. The alternative is not to provide protection and allow Pol Pot to attack everyday. I am talking about this not to make you pity me, grandmothers and grandfathers. The government is looking for a (?solution).

I have told Tie Banh and Pol Saroeun to do this job well. Try deploying troops there and pick a good commander, not the one who misbehaves. About the self-appointed soldiers or disguised soldiers, arrest them. Pol Pot troops sometimes dress up in our uniform and carry out attacks. Our army was nearly accused of this the other day. Pol Pot troops wearing our army uniform abducted and executed two of our soldiers. If they had not carried out the abduction, our people would have been right in saying that these were SOC troops. They were wearing SOC troop uniforms but their true nature is Khmer Rouge.

I would like to stress this. It seems that this is quite a bit already. It seems that it won't rain now. I would like to ask Kim Hang to speak for about five minutes. Is it alright, grandmothers and grandfathers? To let Kim Hang talk for about five minutes? Yes? Please welcome him. [applause]

[Passage omitted including indistinct portions of address by former FUNCINPEC General Kim Hang; Hun Sen continues]

[Words indistinct] now, FUNCINPEC is saying in its propaganda that the CPP is bringing in the samdech in order to kill him, but that they cannot do it. Here we go again. From one lie to another. This group is very good at telling lies. Its leader has set himself up as a doctor of law. Or the trick of any particular group? I was the one who held secret talks with the samdech on (?2) June 1981 and 4 June 1991 to invite the samdech back. I asked the samdech clearly where he wanted to stay. He said: Your Excellency, I do not want to be king. However if you let me stay at the Khemarin pavilion [in the royal palace compound], I would be very glad. I replied: There is no problem, Your Highness. Even though I am very poor, no matter how poor the SOC is, we will restore the royal palace. He said: Your Excellency, be careful. Protect me. Do not let the Khmer Rouge infiltrate and kill me. [passage indistinct]

French body guards, please bring them in. His Highness immediately replied: No, I trust the North Koreans. I said I welcomed this. I went to Pyongyang with the samdech to personally ask Kim Il-song saying: Your Excellency, please help protect his highness because he is the nation's life now. Please send a team to help protect his highness, complete with mine laying and food tasting equipment. On 25 [month not specified] in Paris, I realized his highness's thoughts. This was why I rode with his highness in the car from Pochentong to the royal palace. I did not want to do this. [words indistinct] his highness said: Khieu Samphan, Son Sen, Son Sann, Prince Ranariddh, and Ieng Muli, if you are afraid, you cling on tightly to Hun Sen's hands. He showed how he was going to hold on to me saying: If we are going to die, we will die together. So to spare his highness of this worry, I offered to ride with him [words indistinct] the samdech, please stay with the children.

If we had any bad intentions, there would have been no need to sign the Paris agreement. The tripartite alliance could never topple the SOC. If we did not have good intentions toward the samdech, there would have been no need for us to invite him back. I did everything I could. However, I have been accused of bringing the samdech back in order to kill him. Compatriots, listen. I went everywhere for the negotiations. Why has such an accusation been made here in Srei Santhor?

Now let me tell you that FUNCINPEC, Son Sann, and other countries contributed nothing to the palace repair. This was fully borne by the SOC. The SOC provides the cars, gasoline, electricity, everything. The guests of the SNC and the samdech were received by the SOC. I was in tears, let me tell you. I cried. I owe salaries to civil servants. I used the money to repair the royal palace and to buy cars. The civil servants suffered hardship. How has such an accusation been levelled against me? Who invited the samdech back? I and my wife accompanied him from Beijing. During the Phnom Penh-Beijing-Phnom Penh trip, the prime minister was there accompanying him. Accusing the CPP of bringing the samdech back in order to kill him! This is really outrageous and indescribable. How can you be so cheap, FUNCINPEC? The samdech has never said such things. He always praises us. The SOC police provide all the protection. The handful of Koreans provide protection only in the inside. The SOC police is everywhere inside the palace compound. [words indistinct] It is now near election day. Prince, please hurry up with your lies. Prince and Your Excellency, today please understand. Try to get out of Hun Sen's lock.

First, wasn't there the Pol Pot regime? Wasn't there the genocide from 1975 to 1978? Yes or no? If it is yes, then what should be done? Should the Pol Pot regime have been toppled or what? Should it be allowed to return to power after 14 years? Or should it be resisted? Answer me. If you, gentlemen, were Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, the CPP, and the SOC, what would you have done, from 79 to 93, in the socio-economic field? Should money be printed or not? Should we build things? Should we receive aid from socialist countries or not? [passage indistinct] I think there was no other way.

Only eight more days to go. Come on out on television. Let us go to the border. If you dare not, you lose as far as the Cambodian people are concerned. If you say that Kaoh Tral island, Kaoh Phu Quoc, belongs to Cambodia, what will you do? You reply: negotiate. If Vietnam refuses to give it back after negiotiations, what will you do? Fight? Then you would become a war criminal.

If you say Kaoh Wai island has been given to Vietnam by Hun Sen and the SOC, come with me to Kaoh Wai. If you dare not, you lose. It is only eight more days to go before the election, do you dare renounce your foreign nationality and take up Cambodian nationality? Do you dare to, like Hun Sen? Hun Sen has no foreign nationality. Hun Sen will not kill the samdech. The one who is loyal to the samdech is probably the CPP. Without the CPP, will the samdech dare... [changes thought] ...can the samdech return home? Without the CPP, the samdech has said this himself, without H.E. Hun Sen's troops and Vietnamese troops, he too would have died. These are the samdech words recorded on tape in negotiations with me.

If you accuse Hun Sen of being a Khmer Rouge, watch out. This might affect the samdech because it was he who called Hun Sen out into the jungle. This will affect the samdech instead. I followed the samdech in 1970 to 1975. In 1970 to 1980, I was only 18 years old, no, not even fully 18 yet. My wife said: Do not let others know your birthday. I said: Here it is, go ahead and use black magic: Tuesday, full moon, the month of Srab [lunar month corresponding to July-August], the year of the Snake. Go ahead, use black magic to kill Hun Sen quickly. He is a stubborn man, born on a Tuesday. And it is the year of the Snake. I am stubborn only with Pol Pot and not with the people because they embrace and love me. I am happy. The people can order me to do anything. I am willing to die so that the nation can live. My complexion is black but righteous black, not like some elderly persons. I am now suing the elderly person, Son Sann. Sir, you will not escape this. In my television address, nine million people did not hear Hun Sen calling on Vietnam to return [words indistinct]. Only Son Sann heard it. I am suing him now.

In accordance with Articles 62 and 63, 10 million [riel] should be paid to me. However, I do not want the 10 million. I ask only for a single 500 [riel] bank note with the picture of cow with a broken leg and Son Sann's signature on it. I will exchange the 10 million for this single bank note because you mentioned in the propaganda the bank note [words indistinct]. If you observe Buddhist principles, it is prohibited to tell lies. Why did you tell lies?

Accusing me of bringing the samdech back in order to kill him! This is beyond me. I have nothing to say. I did everything. I owe civil servants salaries. Receiving Thai royal family and various foreigners [words indistinct]. Other parties paid absolutely nothing, let me tell you. The SOC was willing to be in debt to maintain the dignity of the head of state [words indistinct]. Can we hand over our destiny to such politicians, who are not willing to acknowledge the truth but instead slander others?

Compatriots, you can make up your mind now. It has been more than five weeks. Only five... [corrects himself] ...four more days to go. Compatriots, think about it. Who says and does things and who does not dare denounce the Khmer Rouge. Who are friends of the Khmer Rouge? And who are killing the people and compatriots?

I would like to appeal to the nearly (?9,000) compatriots who already have their passports, please do not flee. Vote first. If you have not fled yet, vote for the CPP first. If you do not want to be forced to flee, if you do not want to be forced out of cities and homes, vote for the CPP. I could be prime minister again, if the people vote for the CPP with the hope of having Hun Sen as prime minister. The party has already agreed. I guarantee, first, that Pol Pot will not come back. Second, property and legitimate ownership will not be confiscated and annulled like in 1975 to 1978. Banditry will not last for long [words indistinct]. Just go to FUNCINPEC places, you will find these thieves.

Relatives, let me ask you this. Do you want Pol Pot to return? Do you want to be forced to flee? No? Please raise your hands and see how many there are. If you do not want Pol Pot to return and do not want to be forced to flee, who should you vote for? Hun Sen and the CPP. Please raise your hands. Thank you, There are a lot of people.

They say that at CPP rallies, the audience is quiet while at FUNCINPEC rallies people burst out. Now, can we do this? Hurrah! Again. Hurrah! FUNCINPEC, listen to this—your eardrums might burst. [passage indistinct] They go around whispering things about the people remaining silent. I have not come here to do the things you do, saying long live Samdech Euv, Samdech Euv, FUNCINPEC, FUNCINPEC. It is just like the Ayai [a type of stage performance]. I came here to talk and to tell the clergy and people about policies and not just to shout long live Samdech Euv. Others can also shout. Now, let us try again, Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah. Very loud, FUNCINPEC. Do not try this with the CPP. The CPP can also do this but it uses the opportunity to talk about national policies instead.

Now I would like to renew my appeal to compatriots to vote and to vote correctly, that is vote for the CPP. Don't go anywhere. This party will continue its historic mission, namely prevent the Pol Poty regime from coming back; prevent ownership and property from being confiscated; lead and build the country along a glorious path, eliminate negative phenomena, corruption, and anarchy in society; lead the country in accordance with a firm legal framework with equality, justice, and respect for human rights. I appeal to the Armed Forces—although just now I said that some elements of the Armed Forces have misbehaved—the majority of the Armed Forces should now make efforts to defend the Paris agreement, various political parties, UNTAC, and the people to enable the latter to take part in the election. This is the role and historic mission of the existing administration with Armed Forces in the form of troops, police, and militiamen, to contribute to making this election a success.

Finally, I would like to again thank the clergy and compatriots for supporting the CPP, the SOC Government, and me. This has enabled the party, government, and me to achieve historic successes of the past and I hope to receive this continued support to carry on the mission. May this new year bring good rains—wishes have not voiced, the rain has started already. May there be good rainfall this year so that we can start transplanting and growing rice early and reap good harvest in the year of the rooster, 2537 of the Buddhist Era, when we can vote, have freedom and democracy, and also receive good results. Thank you. Let us shout again. Hurrah, hurrah! Thank you.

Indonesia

Alatas Hopes for 'Peaceful,' 'Fair' Cambodian Poll

BK2105024493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Indonesia continues to hope the coming election in Cambodia will proceed in a peaceful and fair manner to all election contestants in that country. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this to reporters after the signing of cooperation agreements on Islamic affairs and information exchange between Indonesia and Tunisia in Jakarta yesterday. Minister Alatas said the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] has made all possible efforts to ensure the safety of all election officials and the smooth implementation of the election process.

The elections in Cambodia, scheduled for 23-28 May, are aimed at setting up a legislative assembly, which, according to the Paris peace accord, will formulate a new constitution for Cambodia. Minister Alatas is confident that the election will see one faction as a winner, even though such a faction will not score a landslide majority.

Commentary Views ASEAN Statement on Cambodian Elections

BK2105041593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 21 May 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] During their recent meeting in Jakarta, ASEAN foreign ministers expressed the hope that the elections in Cambodia would be carried out on schedule as outlined by the Paris peace accords and that all UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel would remain in Cambodia during the event. The ASEAN foreign ministers also issued a statement expressing their full support for Prince Sihanouk for his role in the search for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. At the same time, ASEAN also expressed its concern over attempts to disrupt and thwart the elections, scheduled for 23-28 May. The attitude and actions of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, better known as the Khmer Rouge, will shatter hopes for a settlement to the Cambodian conflict. Such a settlement is also for the benefit of other countries, especially the six countries grouped in ASEAN.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also called for greater safety measures for UNTAC personnel, who also include election officials and election booth attendants. When the warring factions cannot exercise restraint—as shown by the action taken by the Khmer Rouge, who have returned to the jungles on the eve of the UNTAC-supervised elections—we can expect the situation to deteriorate. There is fear that the process of national reconciliation will be stalled and the creation of a new government, constitution, and legislative assembly will be affected. Therefore, the UNTAC's mandate in Cambodia, which will end on 28 August 1993, should be extended so as to avoid any power vacuum in Cambodia.

However, funds are needed to extend the UN mandate and a special meeting with ASEAN dialogue partners, namely, Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, and the United States is needed. Such a meeting was held yesterday as a manifestation of the international community's commitment. What the ASEAN countries and their dialogue partners have done, following their study of the latest developments, because of which it is no longer possible to invite the Cambodian warring factions to the negotiating table, constitutes a shortcut. This decision is justified because it involves the interests of many countries outside Cambodia, which want to see an end to the civil war, which has claimed many lives and affected regional stability. The international community's commitment to the Cambodian problem may also serve as a yardstick for similar situation in other parts of the world.

Tunisian Minister Arrives for Talks 19 May

BK200507[illegible]993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Tunisia has welcomed President Suharto's move in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to address the upcoming G-7 [Group of Seven] summit meeting in Tokyo in July. Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahya made the remarks on his arrival at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport last night.

Speaking to reporters, the Tunisian foreign minister said he planned to meet with President Suharto to convey a message from the Tunisian head of state as well as an invitation to President Suharto to visit Tunisia. The Tunisian foreign minister will also hold talks with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas and other Indonesian high-ranking officials so as to discuss bilateral relations and current international issues. He said it is necessary for Tunisia and Indonesia to upgrade their cooperation because both countries occupy strategic posts—Indonesia is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement while Tunisia is chairman of the Association of Arabian countries located in the northern part of the African continent.

Air Force Chief on Need for New Warplanes, Equipment

BK1905150493 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 May 93 p 2

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The Air Force badly needs new warplanes and military equipment to keep the country and Indonesian air space under surveillance, the Air Force Chief of Staff, Vice Marshall Rilo Pambudi, said yesterday.

Speaking at Air Force headquarters here, Rilo insisted that the Air Force must be better equipped to secure the country from threats by foreign powers.

"The jet fighter squadron in Medan, North Sumatra, for example, recently drove out several foreign warplanes whose pilots are said to have lost their direction," he said.

Rilo, who was deputy chief of staff for operations before succeeding Marshall Sibun in April, said the Air Force must periodically conduct monitoring operations from the air in order to detect potential threats to the country, though he added that "we have seen no serious foreign threats."

Warplanes have also been used at times in Halilintar [lightning] and Guruh [thunder] operations to maintain coastal surveillance along the busy Riau waters in the Strait of Malacca and off North Sulawesi, partly to deter smugglers and pirates, Rilo said.

Given the vastness of the country's airspace, Rilo said, the Air Force possesses insufficient warplanes, radar stations, and other kinds of weapons and equipment.

"Compared to the amount of air space, there is less than enough warplanes equipment and facilities," he said, declining to elaborate further.

It has been reported that at least five of the Air Force's bases, those in Medan, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Madiun (East Java) and Ujungpandang (South Sulawesi), now have complete radar systems.

Since its founding in 1946, the Air Force has used dozens of modern jet fighters, such as MiGs, Hawks, Skyhawks, F-5 Tigers and F-16 Fighting Falcons.

Indonesia last September signed a contract to purchase 24 Hawks from Aerospace of Britain. Rilo said he did not know exactly when the jet fighters would arrive here.

Asked about the government's plan to buy 100 additional Hawks from Britain, he said it was not a "plan" but an "idea."

He said money problems have hindered the Air Force's purchase of the British warplanes.

Investment Board Approves 54 Projects in Mar-Apr

BK1905152393 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 May 93 p 9

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Between March 16 and April 15, the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) approved 54 new investment projects worth US$937.45 million.

BKPM said in its monthly report that the value of the new foreign investments was $145.17 million distributed over 11 new ventures ($89.80 million) and nine expansion projects ($55.32 million). The value of new domestic investments amounted to Rp [Rupiah] 1.64 trillion ($792.33 million), with Rp 1.37 trillion going into 23 new projects and Rp 275.81 billion into expansion projects.

The new foreign investment projects include:

—A $65 million golf course and hotel project by PT [Company Limited] Amcol Dwi Lestari in Riau.

—A $9 million food-processing plant by PT Indo Pacific World in West Java.

—A $3.2 million machinery plant by PT Han Jik Youn Precision in West Java.

—A $3 million kitchenware factory by PT Cempaka Solingen Cutlery Indonesia in West Java.

The expansion projects include:

—A $42.13 million production expansion by PT Kabel Metal Indonesia in Jakarta.

—A $6.28 million aluminum wire factory by PT Supreme Alurodin in Jakarta.

The domestic investments which account for about 85 percent of the total investment commitments, include:

—A Rp 475.09 billion textile and garment plant by PT Sri Kapas Agung Asri in Central Java.

—A Rp 217.09 billion coffee and tea plantation by PT Sekko Fajar Plantation in South Sulawesi.

—A Rp 184 billion unused-lubricant processing factory by PT Wiraswasta Gemilang Indonesia in West Java,

—A Rp 111.35 billion apartment and shopping center project by PT Seaferland Development in East Java.

An Rp 85 billion container transportation service by PT Perusahaan Bongkar Muat Sinar Permata Indah in East Java.

—A Rp 73.5 billion industrial estate by PT Sri Agung Utama Raya in West Java.

—A Rp 60 billion industrial estate by PT Samada Perdana in West Java.

—A Rp 39 billion hotel project by PT Sinar Wisata Permai in East Kalimantan.

—A Rp 31 billion water tourism project by PT Candidasa Ocean Observasi in Bali.

—A Rp 17.19 billion flat glass plant by PT Reflexindo Glass in West Java.

—A Rp 15 billion beef husbandry operation by PT Otani Irja in Irian Jaya.

—A Rp 11.84 billion resort and water tourism project by PT Karang Bolong Arsila Seaside Resort in West Java.

The expansion projects of the domestic investments include:

—A Rp 68.12 billion electronic goods expansion project by PT Yasonta in Jakarta.

—A Rp 48.5 billion expansion project by PT Ever Shine Textile Industri in West Java,

—A Rp 44.2 billion glassware factory expansion by PT Kedawung Subur Industrial Limited in East Java.

—A Rp 34.81 billion textile plant expansion by PT Panasia Filament Inti in West Java.

—A Rp 25 billion steel foundry expansion by PT Afro Pacific Indah Steel in West Java.

—A Rp 22 billion textile plant expansion by PT Hegar Mulya in West Java.

—A Rp 20.33 billion flooring factory expansion by PT Tanjung Johor Wood Industry in Jambi.

Minister: Deregulation Not Related to CGI Aid

BK1905081593 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Jakarta, May 19 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia's economic deregulation has nothing to do with aid given by donor nations through the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), Coordinating Minister for Industries and Trade, Hartarto, has said.

The continuous economic deregulation was introduced in an effort to increase the nation's competitive power in the export market, the minister told a dinner party given by the Indonesia-Netherlands Association (INA) here on Tuesday.

Earlier, World Bank Vice President for East Asia and Pacific Gautama Kaji said in his speech that CGI assistance to Indonesia for 1993-94 was supposed not to be lower than its value for the 1992-93 period, when it stood at US$4,948.7 million.

Hartarto also said that next to the economic deregulation, Indonesia maintained its conservative macroeconomic policy to sustain the country's economic growth of over six per cent per annum in the past 25 years.

In this connection, the minister referred to Indonesia's gross national product growth rate of 7.4 per cent for 1990 and 6.8 per cent for 1991.

By defending the economic growth rate over the six per cent, the government expected to be able to overcome arising economic and social problems, Hartarto said, adding that the government would take constant steps to further improve the business climate.

The minister availed himself of the occasion to invite Dutch business circles to make investments in Indonesia's export- orientated industries.

Referring to the Indonesia-Dutch joint enterprises, which totalled 22, Hartarto was of the opinion that Indonesia's ornament and precious stone industries could offer bright prospects to the Dutch investors owing to the abundance of raw materials available in Indonesia and its still sizable marketing segment.

Apart from investments, both countries should stimulate cooperation in such fields as research, licencing and engineering designs.

In 1992, Indonesia-Dutch trade volume reached a total of about US$1.6 billion. Export products to the Netherlands included coconut and palm oil, dried timber and coal.

Alatas To Probe Charges of UN Interference With Xanana

BK1805125293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0937 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Jakarta, May 18 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Tuesday that he planned to conduct examinations in connection with allegations that UN secretary general's special envoy Amos Wako had influenced defendant Xanana Gusmao so that he became more persistent.

I think we should be careful when launching allegations towards the UN secretary general's special envoy which are only based upon Xanana's words, he said.

Alatas said that Xanana himself was not always fully trustable.

Xanana's insistence for being allowed to read his own defense in Portuguese recently was not because he had support from Wako.

If the allegation were true it would be regrettable. Therefore, I plan to conduct examinations to find it out, Alatas said.

Alatas urged officials to be more careful in making statements moreover if the statements could be considered an accusation against Wako whose formal position is UN secretary general's special envoy.

Alatas made the statement after accompanying North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam paying a courtesy call on President Suharto.

Amos Wako in his recent visit to East Timor held a meeting with Xanana Gusmao who was tried on charges of among other things, conducting armed rebellious activities against the governemnt.

Public prosecutor has demanded a life imprisonment. His verdict will be announced on May 21.

Philippines

Government To Reconsider Closing Foreign Posts

HK2005123093 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[From "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] will reconsider its proposal to close nine embassies and three consulates. This was the statement today of Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo amid criticisms of this plan in the Senate.

Romulo explained that the Department of Budget and Management asked the DFA to cut its budget in 1994 by 14 per cent. Being considered for closure are the embassies in Jordan, Poland, and Cuba and the consulates in Houston, Texas, and San Diego, California.

The senators expressed concern that the closures could affect Philippine relations with the countries concerned.

Closure of the embassies would enable the DFA to save some P160 million [Philippine pesos] in two years.

Ramos Approves Development Funds for Clark Air Base

HK2105030393 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 21 May 93 p 4

[Report by Merlinda Manalo]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday ordered the release of P10 million [Philippine pesos] to the Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA) to beef up its development program for the former U.S. Clark Air Base in Angeles City, Pampanga.

In a meeting with BCDA officials and representatives of the newly-created Clark Development Corp. [CDC], the President also ordered them to coordinate with Acting Budget Secretary Salvador Enriquez on details of the proposal, including the CDC's P86.9 million budget in the 1994 General Appropriations Act.

The former air base was devastated by mudflows from Mt. Pinatubo in 1991. Clark was one of the military facilities turned over by the United States last year to the government. The U.S. withdrew its military forces here following the rejection of a new RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases treaty by the Philippine Senate.

The government has earmarked funds to convert Clark into an industrial and tourism center. BCDA chairman Arsenio Bartolome and CDC president Tito Henson said that the Clark conversion program will entail additional funds.

Henson informed the president that the CDC is conducting studies in areas covered by the Clark Special Economic Zone, including the clean-up of its main gate, sports and recreational areas, and the civil aviation complex.

The president stressed during the meeting that the conversion program should be geared towards attracting investments and should adhere to the policy of joint military and civilian use.

"We will make this an engine for growth. So, let us work with what is there. The important thing is to bring the investment in," the President said.

Under the CDC work program, Clark will be transformed into an integrated industrial, commercial, aviation, tourism and agro-economic area.

BCDA officials reported to the president that three foreign business giants are investing in Clark. These are the Crown group of Japan, the Israel Aviation Industries, and the Jack Nasser Group.

Japan Remains Manila's Largest Bilateral Creditor

HK2105031793 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 21 May 93 p 2

[by Ramoncito P. dela Cruz]

[Text] The Japanese Government continues to be the country's single biggest bilateral creditor.

Based on Central Bank data released yesterday, Japan topped the list of country-creditors with loan releases totalling $6.176 billion last year, 41.06 percent more than the previous year's $4.378 billion.

The $6.176-billion contribution comprised 19.96 percent of the country's $30.934-billion outstanding external debt stock as of December last year.

It must be noted that the Japanese are the biggest investors that infused substantial capital into the country in recent years.

Other top bilateral creditors were the United States, which awarded $733-million medium and long-term loans last year, Germany, $431 million, and the United Kingdom, $147 million.

Aside from the United States, whose total assistance contracted by $31 million, the two major creditors increased their loans by an aggregate of $136 million last year.

As regards to multilateral agencies, the World Bank [WB] shelled out the largest assistance to the Philippines with a total of $3.473 billion worth of loans from the previous year's $3.130 billion.

The WB was followed by the Asian Development Bank, which granted $2.113 billion to several infrastructure and environmental development projects; the International Monetary Fund, $1.183 billion; International Finance Corp, $219 million; and International Development Association, $167 million.

In terms of export credit agencies, the Japan Export-Import Bank extended the biggest share of financial assistance with an aggregate amount of $1.773 billion, or 14.16 percent higher than the $1.553-billion assistance last year.

Other top creditor agencies include the U.S. Export-Import Bank which gave $952 billion; the Compania Espanola de Seguros, $307 million; and Office National du Ducroire, $202 million.

ADB Grants $36.5 Million Infrastructure Loan

HK2005030093 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 May 93 p 3

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] yesterday approved a $36.5-million loan and grant package for construction of bus terminals, markets, roads, bridges, irrigation and power facilities, slaughterhouses and low-cost housing projects in seven key cities, Interior and Local Governments Undersecretary Victor Sumulong said.

Sumulong told reporters the package consists of a $30.7-million ADB loan and a $5.8-million Australian grant for the projects that are under the Philippine Municipal Regional Development Project worked out by the ADB and Department of the Interior and Local Governments [DILG] to help spur countryside development. Emerging from a three-hour meeting with ADB executives, Sumulong said the loan will be finalized about the end of July.

The funds will be channeled to the local governments of Legazpi City in Albay, Lucena City in Quezon, Puerto Princesa in Palawan, Tagbilaran City in Bohol, Bacolod City in Negros Occidental, Iligan City in Lanao del Norte and General Santos City in South Cotabato, all earlier named by the bank as potential growth areas, Sumulong said. "The projects are envisioned to have a multiplier effect on countryside development," the undersecretary said. "We will start first with the seven cities, then if successful, we will extend the projects to other areas."

"Alam namin na maraming local governments na magtatampo diyan dahil hindi sila napili for the projects [We are aware that there are a number of local governments out there who are sulking because they were not chosen for the projects]. But, if extended too thinly, foreign assistance to infrastructure projects leads to plenty of failures in implementation," Sumulong added. "We have focused our efforts on the projects of seven cities to ensure that these are successful." Other cities slated for future assistance include Olongapo in Zambales, Angeles in Pampanga, Cavite City, Ormoc in Leyte, Lapu-Lapu in Cebu, Oroquieta in Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga in Zamboanga del Sur and Davao in Davao del Sur.

Sumulong also said the Australian grant would go to the MRDP's [Medium-Range Development Program] software component consisting of feasibility studies, training for tax collection and other local administration functions, mapping and real estate development. The program is also being funded by the DILG and the Department of Public Works and Highways [DPWH] the undersecretary added.

The PRMDP [Philippine Medium-Range Development Program] is a component of the government's medium-term development program and is aimed at developing the capabilities of local government units in delivering basic services, stimulating business in regional growth centers and addressing problems brought about by urban poverty. It is being implemented by a body made up of, among others, the DILG, DPWH, Local Waterworks and Utilities Administration and the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council.

Commission Confirms Ambassador to U.S., 41 Colonels

HK2005115393 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[From "ABC-DWET News Program"; all recorded passages are in English]

[Text] The Commission on Appointments today approved the nomination of 41 colonels in the armed forces and several ambassadors in its plenary session.

Those confirmed included Ambassador to the United States Raul Rabe, who replaces Pablo Suarez, who died in the United States recently.

The 41 colonels comprised the first batch of 80 nominees submitted to the commission. They included 29 in the Army, eight in the Air Force, two in the Navy, one in the Armed Forces Medical Service, and one in the Judge Advocate General's Office.

In Malacanang, officials are pressing for the confirmation of Interior and Local Government Secretary Raffy Alunan. President Ramos recently urged senators to support the nomination of Alunan at the commission.

Senator Blas Ople said even the Iglesia ni Kristo [Church of Christ] has been asked to support Alunan. Several sect leaders have allegedly met with several commission members. Ople cited two reasons for Malacanang's exerting such pressure.

[Begin Ople recording] Alunan is rated as a true believer, perhaps the truest believer in the Cabinet. And second, I believe the president wants to have him confirmed in support of the reforms that they had started and which they are pursuing in the Philippine National Police. [end recording]

Sen. John Osmena supported the commission's inaction on the nomination of four cabinet members. The four whose nominations were bypassed were Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Alunan, Finance Secretary Ramon del Rosario and Transportation Secretary Jesus Garcia.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda said he believes that even if the four are taking the heat, they may still pass through the Commission on Appointments.

[Begin Osmena recording] Perhaps we should just bypass all four of them to give the president an opportunity within the next two months to reconsider the replacement of some or all of those secretaries that were not confirmed. [end recording]

[Begin Maceda recording] If you go by the traditional record of the Commission on Appointments, in the end most of those who have been objected to have been able to get support. [end recording]

Thailand

Interior Minister Cancels 21 May Visit to Cambodia

BK2005135993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut told newsmen at the parliament building this afternoon that he had canceled a visit to Cambodia planned for 21 May. He said only two Cambodian factions contacted him on the visit. He said that since he cannot meet the leaders of all Cambodian factions, a visit at the invitation of only two factions could be interpreted to mean that he is not impartial. Besides, Gen. Chawalit said he learned that the Thai people living in Cambodia are now all safe and none of them have had any problems leading their lives. The Interior Ministry is closely monitoring the situation for them.

Concerning the weapons confiscated from Cambodian forces by the Thai authorities, Gen. Chawalit said the Interior Ministry will return the weapons to Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolution so the weapons can be used for self-defense purposes by the Cambodian forces.

Military Plans for Fallout From Cambodian Violence

BK2105031993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 93 p A3

[Text] The Thai military has drawn up measures to meet any fall-out from the increased violence in Cambodia, the Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Anuson Kritsanaserani said yesterday.

He said after a meeting of senior military officials at the Supreme Command Headquarter presided over by Gen [General] Wisit Atkhumwong, armed forces chief of staff, that the Thai military has decided on how to handle the impact arising from the violence in Cambodia.

The supreme command spokesman said the fighting in Cambodia escalated because the Khmer Rouge dropped out of the general election.

He anticipated that once the poll results were in, some Khmer groups might charge that the general election was not fair, leading to battles among the four factions.

This might result in Cambodians attempting to seek refuge in Thailand like they did before in 1978 when Vietnam invaded their country.

But, he added, the influx of refugees might not be as large as it happened then, said Anuson.

The Thai military was prepared to prevent any of the factions from crossing over into Thailand. They would be warned first not to enter the country. However, if they insisted on doing, they would be disarmed and allowed in, Anuson said. Thai army would send them back home as soon as the situation there calmed down, he added.

On Thailand allowing the UN's peacekeepers into the country, in the event the fighting in Cambodia went out of control, he said their weapons arms [as published] would be stored in armouries here.

The Thai military would also provide accommodation to officials of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac), Anuson said.

In case the army could not prevent Cambodian refugees from coming into Thailand, they would be settled in the areas controlled by the Burapha Task Force and Suranari Force.

Later they would be send back to safe areas in Cambodian. Anuson added the army knew which parts of that country were free from fighting.

Where smuggling from Cambodia was concerned, Anuson said the army would cooperate with police to arrest the culprits.

The army would allow timber traders to bring their machineries back to Thailand, but the army and police would be strict with anyone dealing in contraband.

The Thai army would also watch out for smuggled cars, narcotics and illegal arms trading.

The army had the list of illegal goods traders and would reveal the names to Thai people so that they could help the concerned authorities to curb that trade at the Thai-Cambodian border, said Anuson.

According to Anuson, two battalions of Thai engineers now in Cambodia would return home once their tour of duty is over or the violence there went out of control.

Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak said he had assigned Maj Gen [Major General] Sombat Rodphothong, deputy defence minister, to survey the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border.

Wichit said the Thai engineering unit's task would end in August, when it can be withdrawn but it depended on the Untac. If the Untac required to them stay on, then the engineering division would continue to work there.

He was greatly worried about the situation in Cambodia, Wichit said. But he believed that Thai soldiers in Cambodia would be able to look after themselves.

Cobra Gold Exercise Conducted With U.S. Troops

BK2005142493 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The joint Thai-U.S. Cobra Gold 93 exercise is being intensified as its end draws near. The Thai and U.S. naval and air forces are participating in the troop landing drill at Khung Kraben Bay in Tha Mai District of Chanthaburi Province. During the practice, the U.S.

side used modern weapons and equipment such as amphibious vehicles, tactics, and technologies. For example, the (Altac) vehicle, which can carry up four tanks and a number of soldiers, can travel at up to 40 knots. Suffice it to say that the vehicle is an important logistics tool because it can be used for delivery of weapons and war equipment from overseas. Thai personnel will be able to gain new experience and use new technologies in the drill.

Spokesman Views Marine Development Talks With SRV

BK2005134493 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Today at 1100, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek told correspondents that the Thai and Vietnamese Governments have agreed to conduct a joint marine demarcation operation and establish joint development areas in the overlapping zones. The officials of the two countries held the first meeting to discuss the matter in Bangkok from 7 to 9 September 1992.

The second meeting is being held in Hanoi from 19 to 22 May. Krit Kanchanakunchon, director general of the Treaty and Legal Department, heads the Thai delegation and (Nguyen Tanh Binh), acting director general of Vietnam's Traeaty and Legal Department, heads the Vietnamese delegation during the meeting. The meeting has demonstrated the constructive, consistent, and mutually benefited cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam.

Thailand has some experiences from establishing joint development areas with Malaysia from which undersea resources in overlapping zones are jointly developed for the benefit of both sides.

Editorial Views Increased International Pressure on Burma

BK2105012193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Double blow for the rulers in Rangoon"]

[Text] If the rulers of Burma think everything is going their way, then two significant developments this week should give them cause to think again.

The action with the most telling impact was taken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which let it be known on Wednesday that Burma's poor human rights record would keep it from gaining membership any time soon in the regional grouping. Senior ASEAN officials in Singapore were quoted as saying that Burma had probed possibilities for membership in an approach to the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta last month and in talks between Burmese Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw and Philippine Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo in Manila on Tuesday.

They recalled that when ASEAN sent then Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus to Rangoon last year for talks on human rights, Burma refused to accept him as an ASEAN representative and noted that if Burma gained ASEAN membership, the United States and the European Community, both of which have been pressing for improved human rights in Burma, probably would break off their annual dialogues with ASEAN.

Although these statements were not made at the ministerial level and fall short of being a formal policy pronouncement, they clearly reflect an intention of excluding Burma from ASEAN for the time being. They follow talks between ASEAN and the United States last weekend in Brunei at which Washington officials raised the question of human rights in Burma and the refusal of the military junta there to hand over political power to the elected parties.

The second blow for Rangoon came yesterday when President Clinton flexed his diplomatic muscles and called on the Burmese junta to free pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi and respect the 1990 election results. He was speaking after meeting Nobel Peace Prize laureates to discuss human rights abuses in Burma. Earlier this year the same Nobel Prize winners held a much-publicised meeting here to draw world attention to the human rights situation in Burma.

In his speech the US president declared that America stood with the Burmese people and others in the international community in the struggle for freedom in that country.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been held under strict house arrest since July 1989 and has only been allowed to communicate with the outside world within the last two years. Although her National League for Democracy (NLD) Party swept the general elections, the junta refused to transfer power and began a clampdown on the NLD, arresting its senior leaders.

When the Nobel Peace Prize committee awarded its highest honour to Aung San Suu Kyi the citation described her as "one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades". Suu Kyi's non-violent approach in the face of brutality has been the driving force behind the Burmese people's desire for democracy, a will demonstrated through the ballot box, and a result ignored by a regime that reneged on its promises.

Burma's rulers have, through their bloody suppression of the country's pro-democracy movement over the past few years, unwittingly been actively working on Suu Kyi's behalf to increase her popularity and focus world attention on the plight of the Burmese people and the persecution they are undergoing. The world has changed greatly in the past few years and dictatorial regimes are no longer able to hide their actions and thereby escape international censure. There was a time when their conduct was ignored because they were acting as a strategic proxy of one or other of the superpowers.

World attention continues to be focused on the struggle for human rights in Burma. It will not disappear and the international community will not be blind to the actions of those who choose to deal with Rangoon's repressive regime.

The world clearly understands what Aung San Suu Kyi stands for, and the Burmese people are to be admired and envied for having among their ranks a woman who embodies the spirit of humanity, a spirit that has not been broken by threats and persecution.

The actions taken by ASEAN and President Clinton are to be commended. It is to be hoped that they will be taken seriously in Rangoon and that some evidence of this will be forthcoming.

Committee Formed for Projects With Neighboring States

BK1905073493 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] A national committee has been formed to consider various projects to be launched jointly by Thailand, Myanmar [Burma], China, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Director General of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sawanit Khongsiri said authorities of the six countries once held a meeting to discuss their joint projects. The meeting agreed to cooperate effective schemes. [sentence as heard] These projects involve land, air, and marine transport and energy development. The national committee will formulate work plans for the joint projects. Mr. Sawanit said the Asian Development Bank has shown interest in conducting feasibility studies on the joint projects and providing financial support to them.

On the golden quadrangle highway network involving Thailand, China, Laos, and Myanmar, authorities of the four countries will meet in Bangkok on 27 to 28 May to discuss the issue. If approved by the four countries, financial support for the highway network project will be sought from the Asian Development Bank.

Roundtable Participants Discuss Role of Military

BK2005030393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 93 pp A1-A2

[Text] Thailand's democratization process is bound to slide back into a vicious cycle unless people from all walks of life learn a lesson from the political violence in May last year, according to a panel of speakers who participated in a Nation roundtable discussion earlier this week.

The speakers—a retired military officer, a former student leader, a prodemocracy activist and a member of the House of Representatives—agreed that one of the most important lessons to be extracted from the May 17-20 bloodshed was the need to separate the political roles of the civilian government and the military establishment.

In the "vicious cycle", a democratically-elected civilian government is overthrown by the military because politicians are corrupt, a military junta is installed and a new, less democratic constitution drawn up, a general election returns power to politicians—who again display corruption, prompting the military to stage another coup, and so on.

Gen [General] Saiyut Koetphon, former supreme commander, said the military was dragged into politics by a group of politicians who wanted to strengthen their position against their adversaries after the March 22 election last year by offering the prime ministership to Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, a former army chief.

"Politicians were making use of the military to bolster its strength in the confrontation with another group of politicians—not the other way around," Saiyut asserted.

"And there is no denying that many military men were ambitious. They had the power, they had the guns. And it was easy to yield to the temptation," he said.

Saiyut said the opposing group of "more enlightened" politicians found that the other group's tactic was "undemocratic" and enlisted the support of democratic-minded people to protest against the Suchinda government.

"The confrontation between the two opposing groups of politicians with the backing of the military on the one side and the popular support on the other side led to the bloody showdown between May 17, and 20," the general said.

He said former prime minister Suchinda and his military colleagues had misread the situation and decided to use force to quell the protesters.

"They executed the ill-conceived plan, which compelled them to change their objectives, resulting in a total failure and they lost," Saiyut said.

The former supreme commander said the appointment of "democratic-minded professionals" as leaders of the armed forces by then-interim prime minister Anan Panyarachun after the crackdown was a positive step.

"But that only solved part of the problem. The country's democratization process will not proceed smoothly just because soldiers have returned to the barracks," Saiyut said.

Chalat Worachat, a leader of the pro-democracy protesters prior to the bloodshed last May, disagreed with Saiyut, saying it was politicians who had been manipulated by the generals after the general election in March last year.

"The all-powerful generals were using politicians as their proxies in trying to wrest control of the government. And the spineless politicians who did not have an ideological stance were ready to grasp whatever the military handed out," Chalat said.

"Some politicians just couldn't care less whether the country was to be governed under a democracy or a dictatorship."

He blamed the military establishment for its failure to keep up with the fast-changing social, economic and political trends that were happening in countries around the world.

"In this time and age, the military is still acting like the ostrich which buries its head in the sand, refusing to see how our society has been transformed into a fledgling democracy," Chalat said.

MP Suphat Thammaphet (Democrat-Phatthalung), vice chairman of the House committee on defence, said he believed the majority of the military officers still had a deeprooted misconception about their traditional leading role in politics.

"Traditionally, military officers felt the urge to take it upon themselves to exercise their power to end corruption by civilian governments," Suphat said.

The Phatthalung MP said new generations of military officers must learn to subject themselves to the civilian rule and pursue military professionalism as well as serve an auxiliary role in the national development effort.

Kriangkamon Laohaphairot, a student leader in the October 1973 student uprising, said the military should develop more tolerance towards civilian rule and the unavoidable quarrels among politicians, many of whom still could not keep pace with the political development that had taken place in the country.

"Admittedly, we still have so many uncivilized politicians. But the military must be tolerant and not use the political goings-on as an excuse to seize power," Kriangkamon said.

At the same time, politicians must also develop themselves to serve the people better and look beyond narrow self-interest of themselves and their parties to uphold the national interest and bring about national development.

Kriagkamon said civilian governments must also develop a new type of relationship with the military.

"The civilian government must develop the ability to rein in the military and to guide it toward professionalism and detachment from politics," he said. "It would be a grave mistake to try to drive the military up against the wall to avoid possible undesirable reactions. After all, they are still the strongest and best organized group of people in the society."

Chalat said although the credibility of the armed forces had been seriously damaged in the aftermath of the bloody crackdown, the military under the new leadership had already regained wide acceptance from the public.

"The military establishment is going in the right direction. It is the civilian government which must learn how to establish a working relationship with the armed forces," the former protest leader said.

Chalat added: "The public should also be more patient with the civilian government working under a democratic system which has its limitations. What we are seeing now is that people are very impatient and they keep complaining about the government's lack of achievement without contributing positively to the democratization process."

All speakers shared the opinion that no military force would be able to hold on to dictatorial rule for long even if they succeeded in overthrowing a civilian government in the future.

Vietnam

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Interviews U.S. Senator Kerry

BK2005123493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[From the "Press Review" Program]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries on page 4 an interview entitled: "We Highly Value Vietnam's Goodwill in Resolving the POW/MIA Issue." Here is the content of a correspondent's interview with U.S. Senator John Kerry during his recent visit to Vietnam:

Senator John Kerry commented on his Vietnam visit as follows: The purpose of my visit to Vietnam this time is to create conditions for the U.S. and Vietnamese delegations to work together at the end of May and in early June. I have delivered to the Vietnamese leaders the message of U.S. President Bill Clinton suggesting the Vietnamese side allow U.S. specialists to have more access to documents related to the MIA issue and to work with a number of Vietnamese who we believe can help clarify more details concerning the MIA issue. We also suggested Vietnamese authorities allow us to open an office in Hanoi to store all documents related to the POW/MIA issue. We also highly value Vietnam's goodwill in resolving the POW/MIA issue. In the United States at present, there still exist some influential forces who do not want to see the normalization of relations between the U.S. and Vietnam speeded up. As a result, they have resorted to every means to prevent this from happening.

Government To 'Respect' Outcome of Cambodian Elections

BK2005150693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Hanoi, May 20 (AFP)—Vietnam will respect the results of this month's general elections in Cambodia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Thursday [20 May].

"Vietnam will solemnly respect the Paris accords on Cambodia and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people," said director of the press department Ho The Lan, adding, "it will be prepared to cooperate with the new government to discuss and settle problems over bilateral relations."

The legislative elections, organised by the United Nations, begin on Sunday and will last six days.

The electoral battle pits the Phnom Penh regime, installed by Hanoi in 1979, against supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and those of former Prime Minister Son Sann. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge are boycotting the polls and taking violent steps in their attempts to scupper the whole process.

"Vietnam will not intervene in Cambodia's internal affairs," Lan said, in answer to a question on Hanoi's reaction if the Khmer Rouge were included in a future coalition government.

The Khmer Rouge cite the presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, despite Hanoi's announcement in 1989 of a total withdrawal, as one reason for their boycott of the elections and their refusal to disarm.

The guerrilla group has carried out "ethnic cleansing" of Vietnam civilians living in Cambodia killing hundreds.

Russia's Yarov To Visit Hanoi at 'End of May'

BK2005151093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Hanoi, May 20 (AFP)—Russian Deputy Premier Yuriy Yarov is to make an official visit to Hanoi at the end of May to strengthen relations between Vietnam and its former communist ally, a Foreign Affairs official said here Thursday [20 May].

Yarov will attend the second meeting of the year-old Russo-Vietnamese economic, commercial and technology cooperation commission, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said without specifying a date.

Yarov and his Vietnamese hosts will consider bilateral accords on the promotion and protection of investments, including measures to avoid from double taxation.

The question of Vietnam's debt to the former Soviet Union could also be on the agenda. But Russia, to which most of the debt is owed, has not been able to reach agreement with the other republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on the amount owing to them.

Hanoi, which has reestablished diplomatic relations with nearly all CIS nations, has said it wishes to maintain and develop economic ties with all former republics of the Soviet Union, which was disbanded in 1990.

Phan Van Khai Meets With Japanese Businessmen

BK2005153593 Hanoi VNA in English 1418 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—After attending the international conference on 'Asia's Role in the Changing World Order' Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Japan and met with Japanese business circles.

He had a ameeting with more than 300 representaives of small and medium Japanese businesses arranged by the Japanese Trade Promotion Organisation (JATRO) and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. He also had a wide-ranging exchange of views with the Vietnam Committee of the Japanese Union of Economic Organisations (Keidaren) on measures to enhance cooperation between business circles of the two countries.

Do Muoi Receives German Communists 17 May

BK1905145993 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—A delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP) led by its chairman Heinz Stehhr paid an official visit to Vietnam from May 17-19 at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPV CC).

It was cordially received by party General Secretary Do Muoi on May 17. General Secretary Do Muoi reaffirmed that the policy of the Vietnamese party and people now as in the past is to strengthen and develop the relationship between the two parties and peoples.

The same day a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Hong Ha, secretary of the CPV CC and head of its External Relations Commission, held talks with the DKP delegation.

On May 18, the DKP delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City, while there it was received by Vo Tran Chi, Politburo member and secretary of the city's party committee.

This afternoon, the DKP delegation left Ho Chi Minh City for home.

Le Duc Anh Decorates Ha Thi Que, Ngo Thuyen

BK2105064393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 May, a solemn ceremony was held at the Office of the Central Control Department of the party Central Committee to confer Ho Chi Minh Orders to Comrade Ha Thi Que, former member of the party Central Committee, former president of the Vietnam Women's Federation, and former deputy director of the party Central Control Department; and Comrade Ngo Thuyen, former alternate member of the party Central Committee and former deputy director of the party Central Control Department. On behalf of the party and state, President Le Duc Anh decorated Comrades Ha Thi Que and Ngo Thuyen.

Editorial Says Prosperity Fulfills Ho Chi Minh's Wishes

BK2005143993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 May 93

[19 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Fulfilling Uncle Ho's Will in Striving for a Prosperous People, a Powerful Nation, and a Civilized Society"]

[Text] Every year when May arrives we all remember Uncle Ho and his contributions to the nation and progressive mankind. We also remember his great love for everyone from all walks of life. In remembering him, we remind ourselves to follow his example for better living, striving, working, and studying.

Today, all Vietnamese who are either grappling with daily problems in the country or are living far away from home are proud of living in the Ho Chi Minh era and are firmly confident that Uncle Ho's cause will live forever. Realities of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 60 years, as well as the initial important achievements of the renovation undertaken along the socialist road chosen by Uncle Ho, our party, and our people, have eloquently demonstrated the great vitality and the scientific and creative character of Ho Chi Minh thought in Vietnam's revolutionary land.

On the road of overcoming difficulties and challenges to developing the country, our party has adopted Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought for its ideological foundation and the compass for its activities. That is proven by the fact that while the world situation is undergoing many changes, our party and people have confirmed their limitless loyalty to Marx, Lenin, and Ho Chi Minh.

The foundation of Ho Chi Minh thought is Marxism-Leninism, which has been creatively applied and developed in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh thought is the harmonization and close combination of noble spiritual values with the abundant experiences of the Vietnamese people and human community. The main content of Marxism and Leninism is a systematic doctrine of the liberation of society, the nation, and the people. Bearing the pain brought on by people who were losing the country and living in miserable conditions, Uncle Ho adopted this doctrine, using it as a point of convergence between patriotism and the epochal revolutionary science.

The most prominent trait of Ho Chi Minh Thought lies in the fact that he closely associated the revolution for national liberation with the socialist revolution and national independence with socialism. Ho Chi Minh's most earnest desire for which he fought all his life was to achieve liberation for the fatherland, happiness for the people, complete independence for the country, total freedom for the people, and equal opportunities for all compatriots for adequate food, clothing, and education.

President Ho Chi Minh was not only a genuine strategist but also a great organizer for victories. With willpower and the belief that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, our people, under the leadership of the party and Uncle Ho, have overcome boundless sacrifices and challenges, united in one, and bravely and continuously fought for dozens of years, creating the most glorious pages of history for the fatherland.

The core of Ho Chi Minh thought throughout his life work is the linkage of the liberation of people from oppression and exploitation with the provision of happiness, freedom, and mastery to them. He said: If we gain freedom and independence but the people still die from starvation and cold, then freedom and independence will serve no purpose. The people only realize the value of freedom and independence when they have adequate food and clothing.

His wish is simple but so close to every one of us. That is to ensure that the poor have enough food, that the people who have enough food become better off and rich, and that the better off and richer become much better off and richer.

Before leaving us, in his testament Uncle Ho underscored his ultimate wish—namely, that the entire party and people must closely join their efforts to build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam. His wish is also the will of the entire people. Striving for a prosperous population, a strong nation, and a civilized society is the target of our entire party and people. That is also the purpose of our regime and a road directed by our party.

Deeply imbued with Ho Chi Minh thought, firmly grasping the renovation line outlined by the sixth and seventh party congresses, while looking after national security and national defende and broadening foreign relations for the purpose of ensuring a prosperous population, a strong nation, and a civilized society, our party has devoted its mind and power to measures to develop the socio-economy, improve the people's lives, and foster, consolidate, and develop the human factor. It considers these tasks the motive force for building a new society, which is actually the objective of socialism.

In its capacity as the ruling party, our party has attached great importance to building a law-governed state which is really of the people, by the people, and for the people; firmly maintaining order and discipline; and fighting corruption and other social evils. Our party is renovating and reorganizing itself to keep abreast of its tasks and to preserve its flesh-and-blood relations with the people.

In recent years, because of political stability and production increases, the gradual control of inflation, and the expansion of foreign trade relations, our people's lives have become easier and national security has been firmly maintained. Together with reform of the economic management structure to liberate all forces of production, the movements to eliminate starvation, reduce poverty, and pursue charity activities have actually entered the public life, expanding the fine national tradition and the practice of doing good things in conformity with Uncle Ho's teachings.

But work to ensure that the people are prosperous, that the nation is strong, and that society is civilized still lies ahead with plenty of hardship, difficulties, and challenges and no fewer problems than fighting for national liberation. Therefore, our entire party and people must strive more determinedly in all fields of work to triumph over poverty and backwardness, thus fulfilling Uncle Ho's will with our renovation cause.

Journal Views 'Peaceful-Evolution Strategy' Against SRV

BK2005081793 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Apr 93 pp 19-22

[Article by Lieutenant General and Professor Le Xuan Luu: "The Ideologically Destructive Nature of the Reactionary Forces' 'Peaceful-Evolution' Strategy"]

[Text] We do not maintain that all the ideological irregularities and negative acts which have taken place in our society in recent years must be traced back only to the enemy or fail to profoundly realize that the causes of these negative cases rest first of all with the leadership's shortcomings as well as with the errors and mistakes of a section of our cadres and people. This, however, does not necessarily mean that we should ignore the destructive nature of the enemy's frenzied acts of sabotage.

It is urgent to understand the destructive nature of the enemy's acts of sabotage on the ideological front, to uphold everyone's spirit of revolutionary vigilance, and to equip our cadres and people with sufficient knowledge so that they can smash the enemy's destructive acts and dark schemes on the ideological front.

"Peaceful evolution" is an instrument to change the regime in an enemy country and a form of war without any gunsmoke. This strategy was introduced in 1988 by the U.S. National Security Council—the organ in charge of drawing up the foreign relations strategy for the President—saying that "Peaceful evolution is a war between our side and the enemy. This war will definitely result in the destruction of some people and the survival of others and will prompt a change in the regime of socialist countries in a way in which everyone will be pleased. Although this is a morphological war, its effect is not less important than a conventional war."

The goal of "peaceful evolution" is to create on-site forces from within socialist countries to effect a change in the regime of their respective countries. To achieve this aim, the enemy will first cause a change in the socialist thinking in these countries. They will do the same to our country when they resort to this "peaceful-evolution" strategy against us.

Our people's socialist thinking represents a harmonious integration of various ideas and viewpoints symbolic of the socialist regime which they have built up by themselves. This socialist thinking is endowed with extremely great strength. It is a moral potential and a driving force for the development of our society. Once firmly taken root in society and in each person, this thinking will have a great effect on the entire cause of national construction and defense. Therefore, to carry out its "peaceful evolution" strategy, the enemy will first undermine and destroy this driving force by spreading hostile feelings among our people, trying to make them accept the "ever-lastingliness" of capitalism and anticommunist thinkings and to sympathize with the capitalists' political regime.

As was openly confirmed by the enemy, the "morphological war" is being conducted in an all-out way. Its attacking spearhead is being directed at various socialist institutions both in their width and their depth. The width of socialist thinking is its formats: namely political, ethical, legal, aesthetic, and religious. No ideological formats can avoid being targeted for attack by the enemy.

Political thinking is the enemy's top concern because it occupies a special position in social structure. Political thinking reflects political principles of the ideological system that guides efforts to determine the means with which to attain our goal of national construction and defense. Our people's political thinking is based on Marxism-Leninism, on Ho Chi Minh thought, and on the patriotic tradition of the Vietnamese nation. The greatest symbols of our political thinking are: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," "National independence is inseparable from socialism," "Transit to socialism by bypassing the stage of capitalist development," "The absolute leadership of the Communist Party over the revolution," "Building the country must be accompanied by efforts to defend it," and so forth.

[Text] Hostile forces are resorting to a series of deceitful arguments to undermine that political awareness. They distort the truth by claiming that Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology are "outdated" and that it is "wrong" to opt for socialism. They negate the revolutionary gains our people have made under the party's leadership and belittle the fine traditions of our party and people.

To erode the people's confidence in our party, they accuse our party of failing to effect both "economic reform and political reform" and of implementing "half-way political restructuring." They instigate our people to demand "freedom," "democracy," "human rights," "political pluralism and a multipartite opposition system," "depoliticization," and "deideologization." They exploit our mistakes made in the course of socialist construction in the past as well as the difficulties we encounter at present. They spread the rumors about the existence of different factions in our party to erode the people's confidence. They take advantage of the campaigns against corruption and smuggling to smear our regime, and so forth.

Meanwhile, they try to boast about the economic-technological achievements of capitalism and the democratic values of the capitalist camp, claiming that these achievements and values constitute the fine nature of capitalism. They hope that such a move will make our people compare the two social systems, awaken their discontent, and henceforth instigate them to oppose our regime.

All of the aforementioned moves are aimed at a sole objective, namely changing our people's political awareness and enticing them to give up the socialist path and opt for the capitalist way.

Along with their attempts to undermine our people's political awareness, hostile forces also make every effort to do away with our people's sense of moral values. Day after day, the bourgeois-operated propaganda apparatuses spread the venom of pragmatism and individualism in a bid to make people adopt an egoistic and pleasure-seeking life-style, forget their compatriots or comrades, and shirk their responsibilities to the fatherland. In taking advantage of the negative aspects of the market mechanism and the open-door policy, they encourage people to commit immoral acts and go after money through corruption, smuggling, and other illegal activities.

Hostile forces aim these moves at a very specific goal. They are fully aware that the loss of moral values will deprive a nation of its spiritual vitality and traditional strength. Members of a society are bound together not only by political goals but also by moral standards, life-style, and raisons d'etre. The loss of moral norms will make it impossible for law enforcement agencies to control society. Furthermore, moral degradation will easily lead to political degeneration. Hostile forces always look for degenerate elements simply because they know that the latter can serve as an instrument to materialize their "peaceful-evolution" scheme.

Our people's will is demonstrated by their sense of respect for the law. That will is manifested in our Constitution and state law. The law defines citizens' rights and duties as well as regulations that everyone must comply with while participating in community life. To attack people's sense of respect for the law means to attack people's power and the principle of the democratic centralism of our regime. As Lenin had put it, the term law means both "political measures" and "politics." Therefore, to attack people's sense of respect for the law also means to try to tamper with their law-abiding attitude, the legal system, political measures, and the political regime itself.

Hostile forces often accuse our regime of lack of respect for "freedom," "democracy," and "human rights." Whenever we punish lawbreakers for their harmful acts against the interests of the nation and people, they would term our actions as repressive measures against political dissidents. They hope that their boisterous call for "human rights" will do away with the sense of respect for the law in our society and upset public order and safety. They take advantage of the negative aspects of the market mechanism to encourage people to engage in business activities at variance with state law. The sole objective of all of the aforementioned moves is to set up political forces within our society to serve their dark schemes.

In social life, aesthetic ideas reflect the world through artistic forms. Art is an important form of aesthetic science whose functions are to satisfy public demands for beautiful and lofty things. Aesthetic thinking is closely linked with political and ethical thinking. Art has its own political and ethnic functions. Only with the objective presentation of pure and wholesome models can art fulfill these functions. In carrying out the "peaceful-evolution" strategy, rival forces have paid specific attention to sabotaging this important area of artistic work. They are trying all means to drive cultural and artistic work away from its aesthetic standards and to create confusion between the beautiful and the ugly, between good and bad, between the honest and dishonest, and between good and evil, thus causing our people's aesthetic and spiritual life to decline. Through cultural exchanges, especially through "black-market" cultural relations and clandestine operations, political traitors and "confidence tricksters" are pouring into our country many video films, artistic works, and publications with evil contents in order to spread their obsolete and reactionary ideas and to create poor aesthetic values and unwholesome artistic tendencies to serve their political schemes.

As for those compatriots affiliated with religion, our party and state advocate respecting their freedom of religion and uniting them in the cause of national construction and defense. Imperialists are making full use of religion for their anticommunist purposes. They have slanderously accused "communists of banning religions." They are seeking to develop religions, especially those in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. They have also exploited social functions such as charity and "church culture" [vean hoas nhaf thowf] development activities. All these activites are designed to drive the masses away from the socialist regime rather than serve humanitarian or social welfare purposes.

Ideological sabotage has also been carried out by the enemy on an in-depth basis, both toward the "infrastructure" and the "superstructure" of socialist thinking. The "infrastructure" of socialist thinking involves ideas of an empirical and psychological nature. Public psychology occupies a significant position in mundane thinking. The "superstructure" of socialist thinking is theoretical knowledge, including natural awareness of the ideological system.

To launch their offensive to undermine us ideologically, capitalist theorists have paid attention to the "infrastructure" of our socialist thinking and have directed their main attacking spearhead at the area of public psychology. From this, a type of war called "psychological warfare" has come into being. "Psychological warfare" is a kind of war designed to influence people psychologically. Its main purpose is to mislead people's political knowledge. Distorting the truth, raising slanderous charges and fabrications, spreading suspicion, and creating deceitful and reactionary thinking to affect the confidence of other people are the tricks and daily routines of psychological warfare.

During peacetime, "psychological warfare" is designed to undermine the moral potential of socialism in various areas—including in the cultural area—of its social thinking, namely, in the political, ethical, legal, and aesthetic realms. During wartime, the enemy's psychological warfare is designed to paralyze our people's willpower and our troops' fighting spirit by constantly churning out horrific news reports in order to weaken their fighting spirit and by spreading fear and a feeling of frustration and hopelessness among them.

Hitting a person psychologically is a carefully calculated move because, as already noted above, public psychology belongs to the "infrastrucure" of social thinking. It involves those perceptions which have taken shape in a spontaneous fashion due to the influence of outside conditions and which are, therefore, easily changeable. Simplistic measures can also be used to influence public psychology. One need only use some instigative and menacing methods to spread his fabricated, distorted, slanderous, and instigative news in order to create psychological pressure. With sophisticated tricks of their psychological warfare strategy, capitalist psychologists are attempting to spread among our people a feeling of negativism, trying to orient our people toward invidualism and parochialism, and trying to create suspicions about the genuine values of socialism. "Psychological warfare" can attract the participation of many forces. Apart from using reactionary forces, in psychological warfare the enemy also employs the dissappointed, "the gullible," and "the curious"—basically good people who are fond of listening to "suspenseful" news stories—for use as propaganda mouthpieces in his sabotage allegations.

It is wrong to say that the reactionary forces have successfully carried out their "psychological tactics" and that they have caused an "ideological effect" on our activities, as has been vociferiously claimed. In fact, there are no such things. What they can do is apply psychology to illegally disseminating the reactionary concepts among the people to serve their "peaceful-evolution" strategy, which is aimed at undermining the political and spiritual strengths of our people.

While integrating their efforts to use psychological tactics to undermine us, the reactionary forces have actively carried out other pure ideological work to support and strengthen their "psychological warfare" activities to enhance their strength.

It is necessary to say that many bourgeois scholars have raised various countervailing arguments against fundamental issues of Marxism-Leninism, such as the classes and class struggle, the socialist revolutionary path, and the Communist Party's leadership, and so forth. These arguments, more or less, have affected the thinking of some segments of our population. As a result, in our country there are trends—in some forms—expressing the need to review some principles of Marxism-Leninism. For instance, they question whether in the present modern computer era our country can advance from a preindustrial condition to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development, or whether we must follow some "other road maps."

Against the background of major changes in the world, the existence of different concepts and thoughts (many of them concerned with our country's fate and destiny) is a normal situation and an inevitable phenomenon. However, we should not rely on this to ignore our duty to distinguish right from wrong. This is because it is worse to be vacillating, illusive, and mistaken in carrying out various principles of revolutionary struggle. If we give up Marxist-Leninist ideology, it is tantamount to betraying our people's cause.

At present, the ideological struggle is proceeding very fiercely in the world and is likely to persist further. This struggle has been and is being carrying out to determine the question of mankind's choice of the best doctrine: socialism or capitalism. This is a struggle that cannot be regulated, and the fighters cannot adopt a neutral stand. This is because there is no empty space in mankind's ideological perspective. Moreover, the world conception of Marxism demands that we not only defend and protect our socialist ideology, but first of all that we actively attack, expose, and foil all schemes of the reactionary forces.

It can be said that in the present struggle, the reactionary forces have a more advantageous premise to refer to—the collapse of socialism in the former Soviet Union as well as in other East European countries, while the remaining socialist nations are facing numerous difficulties. As a result, they may use these events to distort and attack socialist ideology while defending and protecting their concepts. Moreover, they also have sufficient money and high-technology facilities to support themselves in this ideological struggle. However, they have weaknesses that cannot be resolved; that is, their anticommunist theory has no scientific foundation but carries a reactionary nature against the people's revolutionary undertaking. For this reason, their concepts cannot win the people's hearts and eventually they will be opposed by the people.

Nevertheless, we should not belittle the enemy's schemes and tactics. We should, on the other hand, believe that with our efforts to study and develop our theory, review and support the tasks being carried out by our party, enhance the sense of responsibility and vigilance, and bring into full play our experiences in ideological work, we will surely foil all schemes and tactics in the "peaceful-evolution" strategy of the reactionary forces, thereby contributing appropriately to the general ideological struggle of the international communist and workers movement.

Australia

Evans Discusses Future Military Aid to Cambodia

BK2105065293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Sydney, May 21 (AFP)—Australia is unlikely to offer immediate military aid to post-election Cambodia unless the international community is forced to take steps to prevent a Khmer Rouge takeover, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Friday [21 May]. However, he acknowledged "a significant risk factor" in the next few days around the polling booths of Cambodia, which he said might be attacked to scare off voters and discredit the outcome of the May 23-28 vote.

Evans, an architect of the Cambodian peace process, said he believed the Khmer Rouge was likely to continue fighting if the governing Cambodian People's Party retained power rather than its major opponent, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Indepedent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]. But if FUNCINPEC, headed by Prince Sihanouk's son, wins a clear majority, the Khmer Rouge could see prospects for a political alliance and therefore end violent actions, Evans told a radio interviewer.

"It needs to be remembered there are many fledging countries that have had to contend with ongoing internal military threats or insurgencies of one kind or another. Malaysia (and) the Philippines are obvious cases in point in our own region," Evans said.

"I don't think Australia would be wanting to be quick to be offering military aid and support, but it depends very much on what the new government requests and what kind of other players are ready to help."

He added that if the international community had to deal with a resurgent Khmer Rouge intent on plunging back towards the killing fields of the 1970s, "then I think that we, along with the rest of the international community, would be quite quick to take the necessary remedial action."

But this is unlikely since the world is watching the Cambodian situation more closely now than in the late 1970s and the Khmer Rouge, without the support of China, would be confronting an internationally supported government, he said.

Fears of Khmer Rouge attacks during the election period have led the United Nations to order all 16,000 of its troops in the country—including about 500 Australian personnel—to carry weapons.

Evans said it was hard to describe the risk factor, which would vary around the country.

"But there is no doubt that there is a significant risk factor in the days ahead, particularly around the polling booths because there might well be a number of attacks mounted in order to frighten voters away and to produce a result where the election was discredited. But we, along with the rest of the international community, are absolutely determined to hold our nerve, to see the situation through and I think there's every chance that the election...will be seen to be reasonably free and fair," he said.

Fiji

Investment Board Expands Role To Attract Investment

BK2005063493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The Fiji Trade and Investment Board is expanding its role in the processing of business proposals involving foreign ownership. The board will now not only provide approval for all projects involving foreign ownership and all commercial projects requiring government incentives and concessions, but will also help implement the projects approved.

The board will also be able to set up a system that can guarantee all necessary approvals within a targeted timeframe of not more than three weeks. The minister for trade and commerce, Harold Powell, says the aim of the board's new powers is to achieve the level of investment necessary to stimulate dynamic and sustainable economic growth.

Approval of the measure comes ahead of next month's visit by a team from the World Bank's foreign investment advisory service which is to look at ways to improve Fiji's investment strategy policy.

New Zealand

Australia's Keating Arrives for Three-Day Visit

BK2005110093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Wellington, May 20 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating arrived here Thursday [20 May] for a three-day visit during which he will hold talks with New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger and cabinet ministers.

His trip has been preceded by an Australian media hype about New Zealand "dole-bludgers" living in Australia and a main issue is expected to be discussions about this country's contribution to the cost that Australia bears.

Keating, accompanied by his wife Annita, was greeted on arrival by Bolger and his wife Joan.

The formal side of Keating's visit begins Friday morning at Parliament Buildings for talks with Bolger, to be followed by discussions with cabinet ministers involved in portfolios touching on trans-Tasman economic issues.

The visit is the first overseas trip since the Australian prime minister retained power in the March election.

Bolger, Evans View Regional Security

BK2105070093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Wellington, May 21 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating Friday [21 May] warned New Zealand its defence spending should be maintained at what he termed "credible" levels. After two hours of talks with New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger here, Keating told reporters it was important both countries maintained "at least a minimum credible defence". His comments suggested Australia was worried New Zealand was not contributing enough to the defence of the South Pacific.

"Now we are spending about 2.4 percent of GDP (gross domestic product) on defence," Keating said. "New Zealand is spending now about 1.1 percent of GDP on defence... I think it's important for both our countries that New Zealand does indeed have a credible defence policy in place."

Defence relations between the two countries have been strained since New Zealand was excluded from the three-way Anzus [Australia-New Zealand-U.S. Defense Pact] Treaty by the United States because of its anti-nuclear policy. Referring to the Anzus rift at a state lunch Friday, Keating said Australia continued to place a high value on the security alliance with the United States. "New Zealand has chosen a somewhat different path," he said.

Keating said he was not in a position to judge whether New Zealand's defence spending was adequate, but it was important to keep core forces in place. "These are not things you can build up quickly," he said. Keating said Bolger had made it clear in their talks that New Zealand would not be "spending any less on defence."

"The important thing is that I think the Government of New Zealand is convinced that its policies can maintain a credible minimum defence posture because that is of material importance to Australia for the integration of Australian and New Zealand forces," Keating said.

The Australian prime minister played down the row over welfare payments to New Zealanders in Australia by saying he did not think Australians thought New Zealanders on benefits were "bludgers". "I don't think that's true at all."

The suggestion that they were arose after a Canberra briefing earlier this week for journalists accompanying Keating to New Zealand. They were told Keating would be asking New Zealand to contribute more to the benefits collected by New Zealanders in Australia each year. Keating made it clear Australian concerns related strictly to long term benefits like pensions, not unemployment benefits.

Bolger Agrees: No Further Defense Cuts

LD2105092393 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] New Zealand has agreed not to cut its defense budget any further after talks with visiting Australian prime minister, Paul Keating. Mr. Keating had expressed concern that further cuts could affect the two countries' defense relationship.

He told a media conference he had raised those concerns during talks with Prime Minister Jim Bolger and New Zealand cabinet ministers. Mr. Keating said Mr. Bolger had agreed it was important to both countries that New Zealand had a credible defense policy in place.

New Zealand has cut defense spending by 30 percent in the past four years. Mr. Keating warned that further cuts would affect New Zealand's long term defense capabilities.

New Zealand has also agreed to speed up talks at evening out the cost of New Zealanders receiving benefits in Australia. But Mr. Keating has made a concession, agreeing that the talks be about pensioners only and not about New Zealanders receiving short term benefits such as unemployment benefits.

Papua New Guinea

Opposition Leader Criticizes Internal Security Act

BK2005070093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Papua New Guinea's opposition leader has described Papua New Guinea's [PNG] new internal security act as a frightening piece of legislation. Sean Dorney reports the act gives the PNG police commissioner a right to declare who is or isn't a member of a terrorist organization.

[Begin Dorney recording] Debate on the internal security bill was gagged in the just completed session of the PNG Parliament and the bill was bulldozed through, but the Wingti government says it is to counter terrorism. The act gives the cabinet wide powers to restrict constitutional freedom, including freedom of speech, and to close off certain parts of the country.

The act also provides that a certificate signed by the police commissioner declaring a person to be a member of a prescribed terrorist organization shall be prima facie evidence that they are. The opposition leader, (Jack Ganea), said it is frightening and he has told the rally in the West New Britain provincial of Kimbe that if the government suspects you may be a security, you could be locked up for three years without a fair trial. [end recording]